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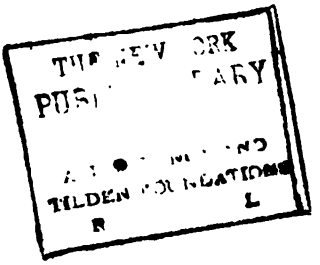
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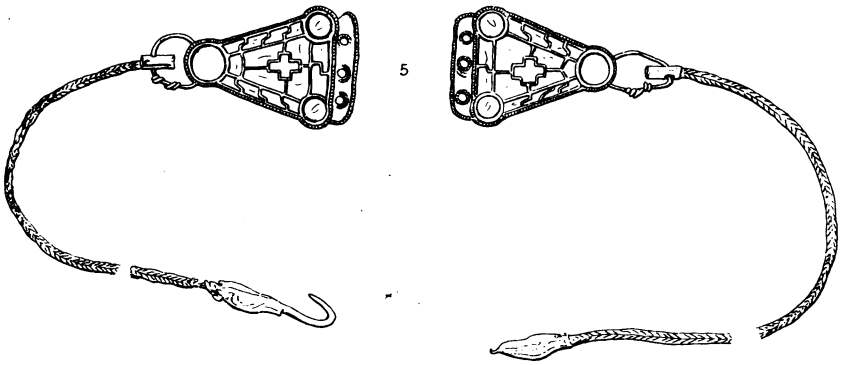

ANGLO SAXON PERIOD.

AN

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INDEX

TO REMAINS OF ANTIQUITY OF THE CELTIC, ROMANO-BRITISH, AND ANGLO-SAXON PERIODS.

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TO

THE REVEREND JOSEPH BANCROFT READE,

M.A., F.R.S.,

VICAR OF STONE, NEAR AYLESBURY,

THIS VOLUME IS INSCRIBED,

BY

HIS AFFECTIONATE FRIEND,

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN.

LEWISHAM, JUNE 30, 1847.

PREFACE.

It must afford some gratification to those who have laboured to contribute to our stores of Archæological information, to witness in this country a growing taste for the study of Antiquities.

The ridicule which once attended the prosecution of this study is hushed; and the mute but eloquent relics of Antiquity, are now regarded with interest by all who aspire to be informed of the manners and customs of those who have preceded us.

With such evidence of an improved taste and zeal for the cultivation of Archæological science, it would be needless to plead for its usefulness. To the reflecting mind the fact

that Providence has veiled from us the future, and given us the past for retrospect and experience, is alone sufficient to justify the occupation of a portion of our leisure in the examination and elucidation of the remains of Antiquity, but more especially of those which pertain to our own country.

The materials forming the bulk of this volume are chiefly derived from the examination of sepulchral remains: but, though necessarily limited, these remains are, in many respects, of the highest value and importance to the Archæologist: they comprise the weapons, utensils, and personal ornaments, of different races who once occupied Britain, from the earliest dawn of our history down to the middle of the eighth century, when the Pagan mode of sepulture was finally abandoned in Britain.

The antiquities of three important stages of our history are here brought together, and an attempt is made to classify them, a task difficult only where the objects appear to belong to

Transition-periods, as in the late Roman and early or Pagan-Saxon, and some few relics of a probably Romano-Celtic origin. How much such a work has been needed will be seen by reference to many volumes of very imposing size, and great pretensions, where Celtic, Roman and Anglo-Saxon objects are confounded with each other, in a manner calculated in every way to embarrass and perplex the Archæological Student.

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ERRATA.

Page 45. Line 6. for "in this respect are" read *are thus.*
„ 74. Line 14. for "titles" read *tiles.*
„ 93. Line 3. for "Milliarii" read *Milliaria.*
„ 94. Note 2. for "Milliarii" read *Milliaria.*

PART I.

CELTIC PERIOD.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INDEX.

§ 1.

Tumuli, or Barrows and Cairns.

The raising of mounds of earth or stone over the remains of the dead, is a practice which may be traced in all countries to the remotest times. A heap of stones marked the grave of Absalom.[1] The grave of Patroclus was thus distinguished.[2] Herodotus informs us, that the tumulus erected over the remains of Alyattes, the father of Crœsus, was more than six stadia in circumference;[3] and Diodorus Siculus says, that that of Ninus was of such dimensions, that at a distance it might be mistaken for the citadel of Nineveh.[4] Virgil's allusion to the tomb of Dercennus is well known:—

> Fuit ingens monte sub alto
> Regis Dercenni terreno ex aggere bustum.[5]

And a huge tumulus, erected by Germanicus in the forests of Germany, covered the remains and told to posterity the destruction of the legions of Varus.[6]

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[1] 2 Samuel xviii. 17.
[2] Homer, lib. xxiii.
[3] Lib. i. c. 93.
[4] Lib. ii. p. 95. ed. 1604.
[5] Æn. lib. xi. 849, 850.
[6] Tacit. Annales, lib. i. c. 62.

Nor are these early forms of sepulture confined to the countries of the Old World. They are found in Virginia, according to a modern writer,[7] and attest the universal prevalence of a desire to protect the remains of the dead from desecration. In Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Sweden and Denmark, many tumuli exist; and though they sometimes differ, both in their mode of construction and their contents, the latter furnish indisputable evidence of their being remains of the Celtic race.

Those tumuli which are formed of heaps of stones are called *Cairns*, and, by the antiquaries of France, *Galgals*. Sometimes they contain galleries communicating with sepulchral niches or chambers. An example of the tumulus of earth and stone on Brassington Moor, near Elton, in the Peak of Derbyshire, is given by Douglas.[8] Near this tumulus are two stone circles, probably the bases of other Cairns. Another tumulus of the same description, with a cromlech in the centre, stands on Stackhouse Scar, about two miles and a half from Settle, in the district of Craven, in Yorkshire.[10]

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[7] Jefferson's Notes on the State of Virginia.

[8] Nenia Britannica, p. 171. Plate xxxvi., No. 1.

[9] Ibid. p. 165. Plate xxxv., No. 1.

[10] In the "Memoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie," vol. viii., will be found an account of the opening of a very large chambered tumulus at Fontenay-le-Marmion, near

A vast number of barrows of the Celtic period have been explored in England, particularly in Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, where they are very numerous on the downs and other high land. Yet, notwithstanding, they bear no proportion even to a very scanty population, and lead to the inference, that however simple the character of the interment, and the relics found in these graves, the heaped up earth did not always cover the remains of the humbler population, but rather denotes the grave of persons above the common rank. The same may be said of the barrows of the Anglo-Saxon period, of which we shall hereafter speak. Even supposing that one tumulus contained the remains of several members of a family, as is the case with many of those of the Celtic period, of which practice we have evidence in some of those of the Anglo-Saxons, we are left to conclude, that the common people must have been often interred without barrows; or, if these mounds were generally raised, they were so slight and insignificant, that they were soon levelled and obliterated.

Barrows of the Celtic period have been divided by English antiquaries into several classes; and their nomenclature, chiefly derived from the local appellation, has been adopted by French writers.

Caen. No articles in metal were discovered. A model of this tumulus may be seen in the museum of the Society at Caen.

Their designations are as follows:—1. Conical Barrows. 2. Bell Barrows. 3. Bowl Barrows. 4. Druid Barrows. 5. Broad Barrows. 6. Twin Barrows. 7. Long Barrows, etc. They are generally surrounded by a trench.[11]

The names explain the form of the three first mentioned; but it is doubtful whether the cone-shaped barrow is of the earliest class. That of the fourth was absurdly given by Stukeley, from the circumstance of their containing small cups, amber, jet, and glass beads, and (though very rarely) urns. These relics seem to indicate that the barrows of this class are the graves of women. What have been called "Pond Barrows" are formed with great precision, being perfectly circular, with a level area; but excavations have led to no discoveries of sepulchral remains, and it is by no means certain that they are places of interment. Twin Barrows are enclosed within the same circle, and were probably the resting-places of near kinsmen, or attached friends. What have been styled Broad Barrows, are supposed by some to have been designedly thus shaped; but as we have evidence that ancient British tumuli were often opened for the purposes of successive interments,[12]

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[11] See plate i., Nos. 1—7.

[12] See Mr. Sydenham's paper on the "Dorsetshire Barrows," quoted below; Archæologia, vol. xxx. pp. 327—338.

we cannot be certain that their original forms have not undergone some change. The Long Barrows resemble an egg cut lengthwise, and placed on its flat side. Both these and the larger barrows are sometimes *cairns*, and contain Kist-Vaens, and often galleries or passages communicating with sepulchral niches or chambers.

Three very distinct modes of sepulture appear to have been followed by the ancient Britons. 1. Cremation, when the ashes were generally collected and deposited in urns. 2. The interment of the body laid at its length. 3. Its deposit in a cist with the legs in a bent or kneeling attitude. The latter, without any plausible reason, has been thought by some antiquaries to be the most primitive, because the patriarch Jacob is described as gathering up his feet in the bed when dying.[13] Others, quoting the dying words of Siward, duke of Northumberland, have considered it as denoting that the deceased was a soldier.[14]

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[13] Genesis xlix. 33. Herodotus informs us, that the Nasamones buried their dead in this manner, lib. iv. c. 190. It is also practised by the Carib Indians.—Hodgson's "Letters from North America," vol. i. p. 260.

[14] Seating himself in a chair, he ordered his attendants to arm him for the field, observing:—Sic decet militem defungi, non ut Bos accubans enervari.—*Ranulph. Higden. Polychron.* lib. vi. p. 281; Hist. Brit. Sax. Ang.-Dan. Script. xv. Gale. folio, Oxon. 1691.

Excavations have shown, that the remains deposited beneath tumuli were sometimes placed on the level ground, and as often were contained in a cist. Examples of both practices were observed by Sir Richard Hoare. Of upwards of twenty-five barrows explored by Mr. Sydenham, in Dorsetshire, the greater part were raised over cists excavated in the chalk. These were covered with a heap of broken flints, apparently laboriously fractured for the purpose; then succeeded large unbroken flints. Above these, were successive layers of brown and black mould, to the thickness of three feet, the exterior coating being a layer of large flints, two and a half feet in thickness. "Among the flints in the inner cairn, were found many fragments of charcoal; and the layers of brown and black mould were divided by a sprinkling of ashes. On the floor of the cist were two skeletons in the bent posture, before noticed. To the west of these, also on the floor of the cist, was a plain interment of burnt bones, of which there was a considerable heap. The bodies were covered with the cairn of chipped flints, without the intervention of flat stones or other protection. Between the chipped and the entire flints, the skeleton of an infant was found, extended at length; on the right of which was a small unornamented urn. Near the crown of the cairn of flints, embedded

in a mass of exceedingly fine black unctuous mould, was a handsome urn, standing upright, about twelve inches high by ten in diameter, nearly full of burnt bones and ashes. It was much ornamented. The tooth-like ornaments are indentations, made, probably, with a pointed piece of bone. The lines in the upper compartments appear to have been impressed, by binding a long strip of twisted skin spirally round the urn. On the south side of the barrow, and about a foot beneath the surface, a large urn was found, eighteen inches in height by thirteen inches in diameter. It had two perforated knobs, that a string might be passed through for suspension, but was otherwise destitute of ornament. It contained a small quantity of burnt bones, amongst which were a few beads, four of which were small, scarcely one eighth of an inch in diameter, apparently of a pearly substance. Another was of bone, small, and cylindrical. There were also two peculiar ornaments, one ring-shaped, about one inch in diameter, the other of the same diameter, star-shaped; and both were perforated. A small cowrie shell[15] was likewise found, which had been perforated, and worn, probably, as a bead. All these articles had been subject to the action of fire. A thick layer of fine black mould was found beneath this urn. Near the last urn,

[15] Cowrie shells are sometimes found in Anglo-Saxon tumuli.

more towards the centre of the barrow, was a smaller urn, seven inches in height and six in diameter. It was nearly full of small burnt bones and ashes, over which flints had been crammed into the mouth of the urn. It was lying somewhat inclined, in a bed of fine black mould. Near the surface of the barrow, a little towards the south, was an interment of burnt bones, covered with a fragment of a very large urn, but of which no more than that piece could be found. The pottery was exceedingly thick, and covered with a careless net-like ornament. A few inches below the summit of the barrow, was a ninth interment, the skeleton of a child, deposited at length, without urn or trace of burning."[16]

Some antiquaries, seeking analogy in the customs of civilised nations, have supposed that cremation was a later mode of interment, and have quoted Pliny to show, that among the Romans it was not an ancient practice;[17] but the barrows of South Dorsetshire negative such a supposition, and prove that both modes prevailed among the ancient Britons at the same period.

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[16] Archæologia, vol. xxx. pp. 327—338.

[17] Ipsum cremare apud Romanos non fuit veteris instituti: terra condebantur (Hist. Nat. lib. vii. c. 54). The passage from Tacitus, quoted hereafter, would almost lead us to the conclusion, that cremation was *the most honourable* mode of sepulture among the Celtic tribes.

The occasional finding of cists beneath tumuli entirely empty, and without the slightest traces of interment, has given rise to much speculation. Some have supposed that they were the honorary tombs of individuals who had perished in fight, and whose bodies had never been recovered by their relatives; but a closer observation would probably lead to a different conclusion.[18] Anglo-Saxon barrows, many hundred years later, are not unfrequently found empty; but an attentive examination of the floor of the cist, will satisfy the explorer that the remains have been entirely decomposed. This decomposition appears to depend not so much upon the nature of the soil as on the texture of the bones.[19] Sometimes the teeth, and occasionally the teeth with the alveolar process, are all that remain.[20]

It would be tedious to recapitulate the blunders, and review the absurd reveries indulged in by

---

[18] Some have thought that these cists were prepared beforehand, just as individuals in the middle ages had their last resting-place prepared during their life-time.

[19] Douglas relates a remarkable and well authenticated case of the entire decomposition of the bones of a very corpulent person within a space of thirty years.—*Nenia Brit.*, p. 58.

[20] Pliny mentions tombs made of the stone procured at Assos, in the Troade, which, in forty days, consumed all the body *except the teeth;* hence the word *sarcophagus*, which, in the course of time, was applied to *any* tomb.—Hist. Nat. lib. xxxvi. c.17.

antiquaries of the last generation, on the relics discovered in these primitive sepulchres; nor should we be justified in reverting to their theories, if hypothesis did not so often accompany them, disfiguring and obscuring the most interesting and important facts. Many writers have speculated on the various objects which these tumuli are sometimes found to contain, parading, with solemn pedantry, quotations from the classic poets, who, they seem to forget, are describing the funereal rites of a people far advanced in civilisation, and acquainted with luxuries obviously unknown to the simple inhabitants of ancient Britain. That this is not an idle and uncalled-for assertion, will be seen from the beautiful account which Tacitus gives of the mode of interment practised by the ancient Germans—a people, from their geographical position, more likely to have been affected by foreign luxury—since their young princes sometimes perfected themselves in the art of war in other countries—than the rude inhabitants of a remote island. They affect no vain funereal pomp, says he; they use no odours, but a particular kind of wood, in reducing the body to ashes. The warrior's arms are buried with him, and sometimes his horse: a heap of turf covers the grave.[21] Yet, with

[21] Funerum nulla ambitio; id solum observatur, ut corpora clarorum virorum certis lignis crementur. Struem rogi nec

this concise and graphic account of the interments of the ancient Germans, some English antiquaries still talk of "incense cups" and perfumes used at the funerals of the primitive inhabitants of Britain.

It has been remarked by some writers, that barrows are not always found in the vicinity of localities, presumed to have been the site of British towns or villages; but is it always safe to speculate on such faint traces of supposed settlements?

The ages of Celtic tumuli have been surmised by the character of their contents. Thus, barrows containing no vestiges of pottery have been assigned to the earliest period: those in which urns or implements of flint or stone are found, are supposed to denote a second or improved stage in the slow march of civilisation; while the barrows containing metal weapons and personal ornaments, are given to a still later period. This classification appears to be based on rational supposition; yet, as all these remains furnish but imperfect evidence of the rank of the deceased, the chronology of ancient British barrows, as settled by certain writers, is liable to some objec-

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vestibus, nec odoribus cumulant; sua cuique arma, quorundam igni et equus adjicitur. Sepulcrum cespes erigit.—Tacit. De Morib. Germ. cap. xxvii.

tions. But the whole subject is fraught with difficulty; and if we compare the account which Tacitus[22] gives of the ancient Germans—who were seldom armed with swords and large lances, and among whom a helmet or a breastplate was scarcely ever seen—with Cæsar's description of the inhabitants of ancient Britain, their arms and their war-chariots, our perplexity is increased tenfold.

It is somewhat remarkable that in the Eastern parts of Kent there are but few examples of Celtic tumuli, while those of the Anglo-Saxon period abound. Douglas mentions his opening one of the former, which was surrounded by a group of the latter—a circumstance which seems to show that the Anglo-Saxons did not avoid the ancient places of interment; while we are almost encouraged to conjecture, that in some instances the Saxon barrows led to the obliteration of those of an earlier period. The large quantity of dense black mould so often found to compose a part of the tumulus[23] favours the belief that it is the result of successive interments, and that those interments were not always respected, but that

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[22] Tacit. De Morib. Germ. cap. vi.

[23] May not the destruction of many tumuli be traced to this circumstance, this mould having probably been carted away for manure?

one tumulus was robbed to furnish materials for another.

While it is evident, that many Celtic tumuli which have been explored were formed at a time when the Britons were living undisturbed, it may be presumed, that others were raised over the remains of those who were engaged with the legions of Cæsar. Of these, a large barrow in Iffins Wood, about two miles south-east of Canterbury, may have been an example. It was opened, about four years since, by Mr. Bell, who discovered within it five large urns.

"Four of the five urns thus brought to light were precisely alike in size and form; but the fifth was much larger, and slightly different in shape and ornament, the former being eighteen inches in height and thirteen inches in diameter at the broadest part, and the latter not less than twenty-five inches in height and twenty-two in diameter. The material of which they were composed was of the rudest description, consisting of half-baked clay, mixed with numerous fragments of silex, which crumbled at the touch, so that their removal entire was impossible. The urns were all found with their mouths downwards, filled with ashes, charcoal, and minute fragments of bones. The contents of the larger urn were perfectly dry, and the portions of bone were larger; but those of the smaller ones were

very moist, and of the consistence of paste. The mouths of the urns were closely stopped with unburnt clay, which appeared to have been firmly rammed in. Not a vestige of any weapon, bead, or other ornament could be discovered. The soil of which the barrow was formed was most excellent brick earth, which appeared perfectly well tempered and fit for immediate use, without further preparation, and contained not a single pebble larger than a bean; and not more than half a dozen of these were found after removing the first few inches of soil. Some of the urns, when uncovered, were found leaning to one side; and, by the impressions made in the surrounding clay, were evidently cracked on the day of their deposit. It is remarkable that nothing was discovered in the western half of the barrow. The urns (the only ornament on which was a row of indentations, apparently made with the end of the finger,) were standing on nearly the same level as the surrounding ground, which, on digging into it, appeared not to have been disturbed."[24]

The chief peculiarity in the construction of this tumulus is the absence of stones or flints, a heap of which is so often found in the barrows of Wiltshire and Dorsetshire.

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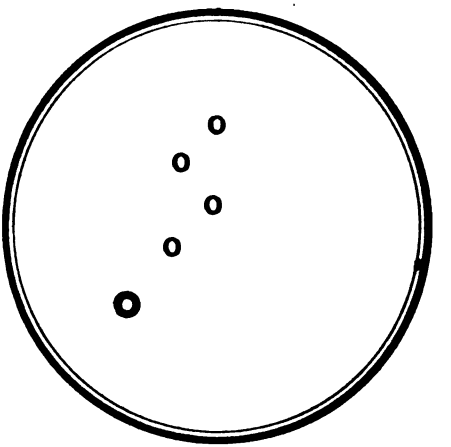
[24] Archæologia, vol. xxx. pp. 57—61.

The following sketch indicates the relative positions of the urns,[25] and shews the necessity of observing the greatest caution in explorations of Celtic tumuli.

[25] When opening several barrows on the South Downs, some years since, we found one which had been partly explored, two trenches having been cut through it at right angles, perhaps by some person who had been accustomed to researches in Anglo-Saxon tumuli. In one of the angles of the mound, which had been left intact, we discovered a very perfect urn filled with bones, and deposited with its mouth downwards.



§ 2.

Mænhirs or Peulvans.

The Mænhir or Peulvan[1] is a long narrow stone, set upright in the ground, generally with the small end downward. As Mænhirs are the simplest form of Celtic monuments, they are doubtless among the earliest, and may have been erected to commemorate a victory, to mark a boundary, or to cover the remains of some person of eminence. Excavations beneath the stone may sometimes determine which of these events has led to the erection of a mænhir. The discovery of bones, horns and tusks favours the inference, that the stone was raised over the dead. When warlike implements are found, the monument may record some solemn compact. If, on the contrary, no relics whatever are discovered beneath them, we are left to conclude that they were erected simply as landmarks or boundary stones.

It is very probable, however, that many of

[1] These words are also said to be derived from the Celtic: the first from *mæn*, a stone, and *hir*, long; and the other from *peul*, a pillar, and *man* or *van*, a stone.

what are now termed mænhirs, are, in reality, but the remains of more extensive works which perished when Christianity supplanted Paganism. In the year 452, the Council of Arles, and in 567, those of Toledo, threaten with excommunication any bishop who shall not use his utmost to destroy all objects of idolatry, among which stones are enumerated. Chilperic, in his charters, enjoins the destruction of the stone monuments which cover the land. The Anglo-Saxon laws also forbid the worship of stones;[2] but, as soon as Christianity had been firmly planted in Europe, the Pagan temples were destroyed or appropriated to the worship of the true God; and the stones held in superstitious veneration by the people were consecrated, and in some cases sculptured with the figure of the cross. Examples of mænhirs thus adapted exist at this day at Carnac, in Brittany, and there is one which has been hewn into the figure of a cross in the same district.[3]

Near Joinville, in the department of the Meuse, there is a very remarkable example of this description of monument, on which is sculptured VIROMARVS ISTATILIF, i. e. *Viromarus, son of*

[2] ꝛcan ꝑunꝑunza, Canons of King Edgar, chap. 16; also, Sæc. Laws of Canute, c. 5.

[3] A cross has been placed on the remains of a cromlech at the entrance of Carnac.

Istatilius, probably commemorative of the son of some Gaulish chief subject to the Roman power.[4]

At Rudston and Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, are supposed examples of mænhirs. Near the latter place there are four standing in a row, which are called by the country people *the Devil's Bolts;* but, from their relative position, it is not unlikely that they are the remains of a large circle.

A mænhir stands in the parish of St. Briavel, in Gloucestershire; and at Trelech, in Monmouthshire, are three, which are said to mark the spots on which three chieftains fell in battle with Harold, who defeated the Welsh in that county.

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[4] The Latin formula favours this conjecture. The Gauls, before their subjugation, used the Greek character.—Cæsar, Bell. Gall. lib. vi. c. 14. The stone, however, may belong to a later period, like those in Cornwall, of which Borlase has given specimens. Vol. i. p. 391.

§ 3.

Dolmens, Triliths, and Cromlechs.

To these primitive structures various names have been given by antiquaries, and much crude conjecture has been hazarded as to the object of their erection. There can be no doubt, however, that they are sepulchres, the earth which once covered them having been removed by time, or by the hand of the spoiler. Thus denuded, they now exhibit but the skeleton of the original structure. Some consist of a single stone, one end of which rests on the ground, the other being supported by another stone placed edgeways. French antiquaries have designated these, *demi-dolmens;* but it seems probable that they are the remains of cromlechs partly destroyed.

The Lichvaen,[1] or Trilith, is, as its name implies,

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[1] This word has been derived from the Celtic, *lec'h*, a place or table, and *ven*, a stone; but it is more likely to be from the Anglo-Saxon *lic*, a corpse, and *faen*, dirt or mould. The destruction of these depositories of the dead, on the introduction of Christianity, revealed their contents, and doubtless led to the designation. Antiquaries seem not to bear in mind

a group of three stones, and may be also considered as the remains of a once perfect cromlech.

Cromlechs are often composed of three huge stones, forming a rectangular chamber, roofed by a large one, placed on the top, thus leaving one end open. In others, the chamber is formed of a number of stones, as in some of those recently explored by Mr. Lukis, in the island of Guernsey. To this class belong the grottoes or covered alleys, which are cromlechs or mausolea on a large scale. Of these, that existing at New Grange, near Drogheda, in Ireland, is a remarkable example, and it alone is sufficient to negative the supposition that these structures were originally formed for the celebration of human sacrifices.[2] "After the investigation," says Mr. Lukis,[3] "of about twenty of these chambers of the dead, and examining their contents, the result has been convincing and satisfactory as to their original use; and they can no longer be considered otherwise than as ancient catacombs erected by a remote people." "The first cromlech which was inspected is situated on the summit of a gentle hill, standing in the

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the almost universal Saxon nomenclature, which ensued upon the settlement of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain. The last half of the word Cromlech may probably be traced to the same root.

[2] Views of this curious structure are given in the Archæologia, vol. ii., plates xix., xx., xxi., and xxii.

[3] Archæological Journal, vol. i. page 146.

plain of l'Ancresse, in the northern part of Guernsey. The spot was well chosen, being remarkable at a distance, and the highest ground in the neighbourhood. Large blocks of granite are here and there visible on the sides, and in their form resemble the quiet resting-place now described. Five large cap-stones are seen rising above the sandy embankment which surrounds the place; these rest on the props beneath, and the whole catacomb is surrounded by a circle of upright stones of different dimensions. The length of the cromlech is forty-one feet from west to east, and about seventeen feet from north to south, on the exterior of the stones. At the eastern entrance, the remains of a smaller chamber are still seen: it consisted of three or four cap-stones, and was about seven feet in length, but evidently within the outer circle of stones. At the period it was constructed, the sea was at a greater distance from the site of the hill than at present; for the whole neighbourhood bears marks of the inroads of that element: the near approach of the sandy hills around it was caused by those events which have so materially changed the coast of these islands, as well as that of the opposite continent. The period assigned for this devastation is doubtful; but as early as the fifth or sixth century, the Mont St. Michel, in France, once standing in the *midst of a wood*,

was left *in periculo maris* by the incursions of the surrounding ocean. Before these events, however, happened, the cromlech now spoken of was in existence; and it stood like a faithful guardian of the trust reposed within its sacred limits." He then proceeds with the examination of the interior of the cromlech, which is thus described: "As soon as an entrance could be obtained so as to work the interior, the upper stratum was found to consist of white sand of the same description as that which is universally spread over the land in the vicinity, called the Common of l'Ancresse. The next layer was sand of a dark colour, which appeared to have been silted at an earlier period than the first-mentioned. The same appearances are observed over various parts of the common. Immediately below were found stone, rubbish, and portions of the sides of the cromlech, which had at some distant period fallen in. This mass was accompanied by animal bones: these were chiefly of the horse, the ox, and boars' tusks. After this, followed a dark stratum, containing limpet shells, broken pottery, stones worn on two sides by rubbing for grinding processes, which were called mullars, portions of stone troughs used for pounding, flat stone quoits, animal bones burnt, and stone hammers. The lowest bed now appeared, in which were found jars and vessels of sun-baked

pottery, human bones, burnt and unburnt, mixed with smooth pebbles of dark blue sienite and greenstone, flint arrow-heads, and stone cells. The mass in the centre of the cromlech lay in greater confusion and disturbance than the substances which were found near the sides. On the south side, a flat slab of granite was discovered: it was supported upon small blocks, having the appearance of a diminutive cromlech, and as the inside was still unmolested and free, the first complete jar was removed carefully, with stone and bone ornaments and clay beads. It was then observed, that this lowest stratum lay upon a flat pavement of rude flags of granite, and that the jars and bones were placed in distinct heaps on the floor of the cromlech, and that the rolled pebbles mentioned above had been used to separate them in detached spots. The vessels contained only the dark mass which had fallen in, mixed with limpet shells; but in no instance could be perceived the least vestige of human remains within them. The yellow clay, or original soil, was mixed with the contents, without any sand, exhibiting at once its previous state before the inundations of that substance, as stated above. No vestige of any metal was observed during the examination, and the many rude stone implements found therein, made it evident that none was then in use; many

pieces of clay of a peculiar form were found, from three to six inches in length. These were made by rolling a piece of clay in the hand, and striking each end against a board: they still bear the marks of the inside of the fingers, with the joints and impression of the skin of the maker. The number of human bones found within this chamber were great, and corresponded with the number of vessels of all sizes discovered with them. In the spaces between the props were lodged vases, bones, and skulls, as in a recess, after the manner of a catacomb. No attempt at orientation could be here adopted; and the bones were, from their position, brought to their final resting-place after the flesh had been removed by burning, or some other means. The burnt human bones appeared in distinct heaps, and the jars in contact had partaken of the colour of them. The very perfect calcination which had been adopted, made it difficult to conceive what kind of process had been used. Little or no charcoal was observed; the teeth were of a fine jet black; and the bones of the jaws, greyish white; and, in some instances, tinged with turquoise green colour."

The cromlechs of the Channel Islands appear to comprise nearly all the varieties of this description of monument, observable in France and England. Some are placed east and west, some north and

south, but others are found north-west and south-east, so that we cannot satisfactorily trace design in their position. The huge stone which roofs these sepulchral chambers is supported by others fixed in the ground, generally with the smaller ends downwards. In the interstices of these are placed smaller stones, evidently for the purpose of excluding the superincumbent earth.[4] The floor of the vault has often a slab or flat pavement, but when this is not found there is generally a firm level area. Mr. Lukis, whose investigation of these remains is characterised by the intelligence and clearness of perception which guided Douglas in his examination of the Anglo-Saxon barrows, naturally concludes that the great number of vessels usually found within these tombs, were intended to contain food and presents as offerings to the manes of the dead, and remarks that "the abundant distribution of limpet shells throughout the cromlechs of the Channel Islands, would, in like manner, lead to the same conclusion, this shell fish having been very generally used as food from the earliest period."[5]

A very remarkable and peculiar description of interment was discovered by Mr. Lukis in

[4] Borlase mentions several cromlechs in Cornwall, which were, in his day, quite buried under the barrows, p. 223.

[5] Archæological Journal, vol. i. p. 232.

September, 1844, when he explored some remaining portions of the "cromlech du Tus" situated near "Paradis," in the parish of the Vale, in the Island of Guernsey. This cromlech stands within an enclosure or circle of stones about sixty feet in diameter. Many of these stones have been removed from time to time. The length of the cromlech is forty feet from east to west. In one of the latter, which was entirely concealed by turf, and had escaped observation, were found vases, bone instruments, celts and human remains. In the other were discovered two adult skeletons in a kneeling posture, and back to back.

The cavity of the vault was filled up with earth, with which was mixed a number of limpet shells, but no pottery, vases or instruments were discovered.[5]

An example of the chambered tumulus, or cromlech, is noticed by Sir R. Hoare, in which the upright stones, the roof having been dislodged, are seen projecting above the mound of earth. There are several tumuli of this description in the neighbourhood of Abury.[6]

[5] Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. i. p. 27.

[6] Ancient Wilts, vol. ii. p. 102. Near the Castle of Mount Orgeuil in the Island of Jersey, is a circular cromlech called by the country people the Poquelay, which was in this condition until the summer of 1839, when it was opened by a person named Jean Fauville. Within were found remains of

One of the most interesting monuments of this description in England is the cromlech popularly known as Wayland Smith's Cave,[7] at Ashbury, in the county of Berks. It has been almost demolished, a large quantity of stone having been carted away some years since to build a barn, but enough remains to show the arrangement of the vault. A representation of this cromlech, with the ground plan, from actual admeasurement, are given in plate i., figs. 12 and 13. That called Kits Coty House, about four miles from Maidstone in Kent, is equally well known.[8] Camden supposes it to have been the tomb of Catigern, a British prince.

The principal cromlechs in Cornwall, a district abounding in Celtic remains, are those at Molfra and Lanyon in the parish of Maddern, "Chun Cromlech," in the parish of Morvah, and "Zennor," or "Sennor Cromlech," near Sennor. The stones called "Men-an-Tol," in the parish of Maddern, are very remarkable, and may possibly be the remains of a very large cromlech. A representation of them

skeletons, urns, celts, etc., but the exploration appears to have been badly conducted. An engraving of the cromlech is given in the Archæologia, vol. xxviii. p. 461.

[7] This is an example of the practice of the Anglo-Saxons of connecting their myths and traditions with monuments which they found in England. Weland was the Vulcan of their mythology. The ground-plan of this cromlech is given in plate i. fig. 13.

[8] Engraved in plate i. No. 8.

is given in plate i. fig. 9.[9] A view of the cromlech at Clatford Bottom, near Marlborough, is given in plate i. fig. 11. There are two at Plas Newyd, in the Isle of Anglesea. Of these representations will be found in plate i. No. 10.

In France there are several cromlechs of very large size, particularly the "Pierres plattes" at Lockmariaker in Brittany, a neighbourhood in which many Celtic remains exist. There is one called the Grotte aux Fées, near Saumur, and another popularly known by the same designation near Tours, in good preservation, the enormous weight of the stones having probably been their chief protection.

Many cromlechs have been observed in Spain and Portugal. Near Arrayolos, three leagues from Evora, there is a very perfect one, with all the larger stones standing.[10]

The remains discovered in cromlechs, like those found in the ordinary tumuli, lead to the same conclusion; namely, that cremation and the interment of the body entire were contemporaneous. Cæsar tells us that the Gauls burnt their dead;[11] hence it has been inferred that as the Belgæ were Gauls, the Belgæ of Britain also burnt their dead, and that the Celtic Britons

[9] Borlase informs us that, in his time, it was supposed that rheumatic persons were cured by crawling through this stone, a ceremony once very common in England, and frequently denounced by the Anglo-Saxon laws.

[10] Kinsey's Portugal Illustrated, p. 514. [11] Bell. Gall. lib. vi.

followed the older method of interment;[12] but, as before noticed,[13] this is not shewn by the examination of tumuli of each description.

In plate i. figure 14, is a representation of a cromlech called The Trepied, at Catioroc, in the Island of Guernsey. Fig. 15, shews the interior of a cromlech explored by Mr. Lukis at l'Ancresse, together with disposition of the urns, etc., found within it.[14]

The cut here given, kindly placed at our disposal by the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis, is a view of a cromlech on Myndd Cefn Ammwlch, in Carnarvonshire. The form of the cap-stone[15] is sufficient to negative the idea of its being an *altar*.

[12] Douglas, Nenia Britannica, p. 191. [13] Ante § 1, p. 8.

[14] Archæological Journal, vol. i. pp. 142—151.

[15] It very much resembles that of the Cromlech in Alderney. Journal of B. A. Association, vol. iii. p. 4.

§ 4.

Sepulchral Caves.

In the Cambrian Register for 1796, p. 382, is the following passage, which has been quoted by Fosbroke:[1] "The tumuli and cairns were probably the funeral monuments of the ancient chiefs and their immediate dependants. The sepulchres of the commonalty are found upon the hills; where there is a declivity, a slight hollow is to be seen; and the earth heaped below like a small hillock of an oblong form. When these are opened, a stratum of ashes, blackish or red burnt earth is discovered. These sepulchres may be seen in great numbers upon a hill called Pencoed in Llangadfan. All these hollows are graves, and their manner of burial was thus performed: the dead body was laid upon the bare sward, plastered over with clay, and covered over with dry turf; a fire was then made over it with furze, wood, etc., until the corpse was reduced to ashes, or so that the flesh was consumed, and the bones nearly

[1] Encyclopedia of Antiquities, vol. ii. p. 547.

burnt; then the charcoal and ashes were covered with earth, and sometimes stones were laid upon it."

The sepulchral caves recently explored by Mr. Lukis in the Island of Guernsey,[2] may be classed with this description of interment. "The cists of these islands," he observes, "appear to rank with those of the most unassuming sort; they are, for the most part, dispersed over the land in various directions, without any order, or peculiar disposition, by which they may be known. Whenever these depositories have been found in the vicinity of the more ancient sepulchral monuments, they are evidently unconnected with them, and do not appear as the remains of a more enlightened age of the same people. During a period of twenty years, not less than twenty of these cists have come under my notice, in these islands. They are usually of the same construction, and consist of a stone chest, formed of two parallel rows of stones, fixed on their ends, and covered by similar flat stones, in length about seven feet."

Among the objects discovered in these cists were an urn, shaped like a barrel or keg, of

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[2] Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. i. pp. 305—308.

black ware, about seven inches high, and surrounded by hoops or rims; spear heads, fragments of knives, a sword in an iron scabbard, thirty-four inches long, part of an iron armlet, and a clay bead. No traces of human remains were discovered, but several fused masses like clinkers appear to shew that, to whatever period these interments may be assigned, cremation was the mode of sepulture. The various objects in metal seem to indicate a later era than that of most of the Celtic remains more familiarly known to us.

Allied in some respects to the same mode of sepulture, and differing from that of the tumulus and the cromlech, is the tomb discovered in 1839 at Herouval, near Gisors, in the department of Eure. In a deep cavity cut in the rock, six pairs of large stones, their tops resting against each other, so as to form a sloping roof, covered as many skeletons, which appear to have been deposited entire.

§ 5.

Rocking Stones.

These singular monuments, in England termed *Logan-stones*, and in France *Pierres-branlantes*, are yet enigmas to antiquaries. Their origin and use are involved in doubt and mystery. As the name implies, rocking-stones consist of huge blocks, so poised on the ground, or on other stones, that the slightest force will cause them to oscillate. In the absence of any evidence as to their use, much conjecture has been hazarded. One writer supposes them to have typified the world in space; another considers them as probationary stones, by which the guilt or innocence of the accused was tested. They are mentioned by Pliny[1] as existing in Asia; and Apollonius Rhodius[2] speaks of stones placed on the apex of tumuli, and moving with

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[1] One at Harpasa could be moved by the finger, but not with a violent push:—"Cautes stat horrenda, uno digito mobilis: eadem, si toto corpore impellatur, resistens." Hist. Nat. lib. ii. c. 96.

[2] Argonaut. lib. i. 1071.

the wind.[3] Rocking-stones are also found on the continent of America,[4] so that their use at one period of the world was universal.

One of the most remarkable rocking-stones in England, is that at West-Hoadley, about four miles south of East Grinstead in Sussex, termed by the people of the neighbourhood "great upon little." In shape it somewhat resembles a boy's humming-top, and it is poised on a very low convex stone. Its height is about twenty-three feet, and its weight is estimated at nearly five hundred tons.[5]

There was a famous rocking-stone called "Men Amber" in the parish of Sithney in Cornwall, which Borlase informs us was destroyed by fanatics in the time of the Commonwealth, on account of the reverence in which it was held.[6] That at Constantine in the same county is well known; and at St. Agnes in the island of Scilly is another.[7] The former is represented in our plate ii. fig. 19.

Rocking-stones are found in various parts of France. A very fine one exists at Perros-Gwyrech (Côtes du Nord). Its form is a rudely

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[3] The famous Agglestone Barrow, in the island of Purbeck, seems to have been constructed on this principle.

[4] Hodgson's letters from North America, vol. ii. p. 440.

[5] Archæologia, vol. vi. pp. 54—60.

[6] Borlase, plate xiii. [7] Ibid. plate x.

shaped rhomboid, and it rests on a stone still larger. Though it can be moved by one person, its weight is estimated at five hundred tons. In Brittany there are several examples, the largest being at Kerisquillien and Trecuny, near Concarnea.

There is a very large rocking-stone in Spain, near Cape Finisterre, close by the chapel of Notre Dame de la Barca, which can be moved by a child.

Whatever may have been the origin and use of these stones, there are some grounds for supposing that they were suggested by the natural cleavage and decrepitation of rocks. The singularly formed rocks at Brimham near Harrowgate, will remind the beholder of those rocking-stones,[8] the formation of which has been assisted by the hand of man.

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[8] See the engraving in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. i. p. 85.

§ 6.

Stone Circles and Avenues.

Although, as before observed, the stone circles are, perhaps, for the most part, but the bases or outlines of cairns and cromlechs, once existing, it cannot be denied that some of them may be traced to another origin. The vast circles of Abury, Stone-henge and Carnac, suggest a different explanation; but to whom shall we look for it? Who will afford us a *rational* account of these huge monuments of a people who had no written history?

Our limits will not allow of our giving a detailed account of the various dissertations which have been written, with the object of explaining the origin and use of these wonderful structures, which are likely to remain enigmas, to the end of time. Inigo Jones, Stukeley, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and Higgins, have each given us elaborate essays, in some of which fancy usurps the place of fact, and illogical conclusions are manifest in almost every page.[1]

[1] In the 28th volume of the Archæologia, is a paper by Mr. Rickman, on the antiquity of Abury and Stonehenge, which is attributed to the third century of the Christian era!

Stone-henge has been derived by antiquaries, somewhat oddly, from the Saxon ꝑcanehanzen or *hanging-stones.*[2] By older writers, it is called "Choir Gawr" or "Chorea Gigantum." Camden styles it *insana substructio.* From the remains still occupying the area in which it stands, it appears to have been composed of four concentric circles. The diameter of the outer circle is one hundred feet, and it would seem originally to have been formed of thirty erect-stones, of which seventeen only are now standing. Their average height is about fourteen feet; their sides average seven feet by three. These stones, rudely shaped into piers, supported others fixed by tenons and joined by mortices, and thus united formed an architrave. The inner circle is about eight feet within the outer one. But the engraving will give a better idea of the structure; of which, however, but a small portion remains: see plate ii. Nos. 16 and 17, in which are given a view from the west and the ground-plan of its actual state.

The area of the circle of Avebury or Abury, five miles west of Marlborough, is fourteen hundred feet in diameter. Its avenues extend for a mile on each side. The great circle is

[2] Here the Celtic etymologists are at fault, and consequently we have a *Saxon* and not a Celtic derivation.

surrounded by a mound of earth, within which is a ditch. The circumference of the fosse was estimated by Gale at four thousand feet, and the diameter of the circle at fourteen hundred feet. Within this inclosure were two smaller circles, each consisting of two concentric circles of stones. In its present state it would be difficult to verify this account. A ground-plan is given in plate ii. No. 18.

Another remarkable example of these inclosures exists at Stennis, in the Orkney Islands. Its circle is about three hundred feet in diameter, and about fourteen of the stones are still erect. It is surrounded by a fosse, and standing conspicuously on the shore, has a most picturesque appearance. Among the other remains of this description, may be mentioned those called the "Nine Ladies" on Stanton Moor in Derbyshire; the nineteen erect stones called "Dance Maine," at Boscawen in Cornwall; and the Roll-rich stones, originally sixty in number, near the banks of the Thames, eleven miles S.W. of Banbury in Oxfordshire.[3] At Salkeld near Carlisle are the remains of a circle consisting of seventeen stones. That of Fiddes-hill, on a mountain in the highlands of Scotland, consists of fourteen

[3] Engraved in Gough's Camden, plate xv. pp. 285 and 294; see Munim. Antiq. vol. i. p. 199. A circle of stones formerly stood in the parish of Town-Malling, in Kent.

stones, one of which is of enormous size. It differs from all the others in not being a perfect circle.

Some antiquaries have supposed these extraordinary structures to have been the temples of the primeval inhabitants of Britain; others have considered them as the places appointed for solemn assemblies: it seems likely that they were appropriated to both these purposes. More than one writer has attempted to show that the disposition of these stones has reference to the planets of our system.

Among other arguments advanced in favour of this last opinion, is that of stone circles being termed by the Irish *Carrick Brand*, and by the Welsh, *Cerryg Brudyn*, both signifying, it is said, astronomer's circles. But those who maintain this, neglect to inform us at *what period* such appellations were bestowed upon these monuments, the precise origin of which was probably not clearly understood even in the days of the later Romanised Britons. It is evident, that on the arrival of the Saxons, they connected their legends and myths with localities in this country, which would scarcely have been effected if anything more than vague tradition had been found attached to them. The Roman polytheism had supplanted the religion of the Celts, and, in its turn, had been assailed by the spread of

Christianity. In the lapse of time, and the current of events, such of the superstitions of the primæval age as remained, had become blended with those of the civilised conquerors; and the temples and tombs of an unlettered race, destitute of effigies and inscriptions, were ascribed to supernatural architects, to giants and demons.

Like other primæval monuments, stone circles are found in almost every part of the known world. There is one on a high hill about a mile from the town of Hudson, in the state of New York, and another on a lofty rock on the river Winipigeon.

The well-known inclosure called the Tynwald,[4] in the Isle of Man, may be noticed in this section. Though generally classed with earth-works, the huge trilith (two stone pillars capped by a transverse stone) at the entrance, and another at the opposite side, warrant this arrangement; for we cannot be certain that a stone circle like that of Abury did not once surround

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[4] Here again antiquaries have sought a Celtic root for this word; and even the acute and sensible Douglas stumbles at the derivation, which is clearly from the Saxon tynan, to *enclose*, and peal, a *wall* or *rampart;* a word sufficiently descriptive of this enclosure. To *tyne*, is still used by the country people in the West of England.

the whole. Within this inclosure the ancient kings of the island were crowned.

On Carnbre hill, near Redruth in Cornwall, are many traces of a series of stone circles and avenues: the neighbourhood indeed abounds with remains of this description.

Several stone circles exist in this county. One at Bolleit, in the parish of Burian, is called "Dance Maine."[5] Another at Sancred is known by the name of "Boscawen un:" a third is in the parish of Maddern, and a fourth at St. Just. Drawings of these were made by Mr. Cotton, in 1826.[6]

In the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of London, is a model of the famous stone inclosure near Saint Heliers in Jersey.

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[5] The popular tradition in the district is, that these stones were men, who profanely danced on the sabbath. The two stones outside the circle, and which appear to have marked the entrance, are conjectured to have been the pipers who played the unhallowed measures!!

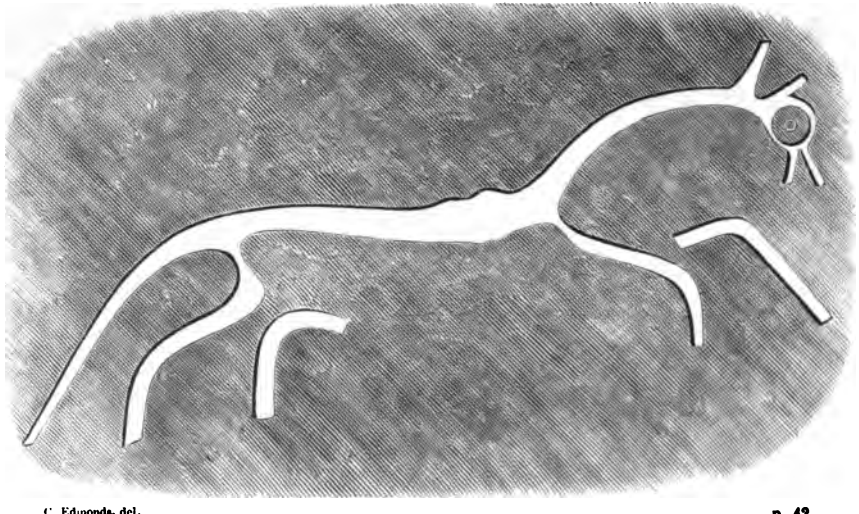
[6] Illustration of stone circles, cromlechs, etc., in the west of Cornwall. London, 4to. 1847.

§ 7.

Colossal Figures cut in the Chalk Hills.

The practice of the Anglo-Saxons, already alluded to, of connecting their myths with the most remarkable monuments found by them on their arrival in this country, has given rise to traditions, which may at first appear to be purely local, but which further enquiry will discover to be the remains of popular superstitions of a remote period. In this way, as already observed, the well-known cromlech at Ashbury, in the county of Berks, popularly termed "Wayland Smith's cave," has been associated with Weland, the mythic smith of the Pagan Saxons; and, in all probability, the famous white horse at Uffington, in the same county, cut in the chalk of the downs, has, by a similar mode of adoption, been attributed to a much later period than that to which it doubtless belongs, and ascribed to the great Alfred, as a monument of his victory over the Danes in that neighbourhood. But the style alone of this rude figure, of which a representation is here given, from actual admeasurement, would be sufficient

THE WHITE HORSE AT UFFINGTON, BERKS.



C. Edmonds. del.

p. 42.

(EXTREME LENGTH, 325 FEET.)

to justify our classing it with monuments of the Celtic period.[1]

The horse being a well-known Saxon symbol, or device, has greatly favoured the popular appropriation; but the fact, that this animal is a very conspicuous object on the coins of the Gauls, and the ancient Britons, previous to the establishment of the Romans in this island, is sufficient to cast a doubt on its reputed Saxon origin. The very striking resemblance in the style of this rude figure to attempts to represent a horse on the early money of the ancient Britons, is another argument against the popular tradition. At any rate, if really Saxon, its barbarous execution would not justify our assigning it to the days of Alfred, but rather to Pagan Saxon times.

To the same class belongs the gigantic human figure, armed with a club, carved in the Chalk-hill, at Cerne-Abbas, in Dorsetshire.[2]

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[1] For the loan of this cut, illustrating a paper by Mr. Thoms on these representations of horses in England, in vol. xxxi. p. 289. of the Archæologia, we are indebted to the council of the Society of Antiquaries.

[2] Hutchins, in his History of Dorsetshire, gives in detail the dimensions of this figure, the height of which is 180 feet.

§ 8.

Forts, Camps, and Beacons.

Of these the most remarkable, and the most perfect, is that termed the Herefordshire Beacon, consisting of a triple rampart, crowning one of the Malvern hills. Conspicuous, but less perfect, examples may be seen in various parts of England and Wales, among which may be noticed the Little Doward, near Monmouth, which, like that above-mentioned, is surrounded by three terraces. Near Basschurch, in Shropshire, are earth-works, supposed to have been formed by the Ancient Britons, and at Sutton-Walrond, in Dorsetshire, are two hills exhibiting specimens of presumed Celtic castrametation. Mr. Beesley, in his history of Banbury, in Oxfordshire, has given several very interesting ground-plans of presumed British camps, at Tadmorton, Nadbury, Gredenton, Ilbury, and Ramsborough;[1] and several views of similar intrenched hills in Wiltshire, may be seen in

[1] History of Banbury, plates ii. iii. v.

Hoare's history of that county. These camps have, sometimes, only one entrance, and in this respect differ widely from those of the Romans, whose military works were disposed at right angles, and in this respect are easily distinguished from those of the ancient Britons, whose camps and earth works are formed in circles;[2] but it is probable that the plans of many of them were modified during the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods.

Antiquaries have attempted to distinguish between those entrenched posts which were fortified permanently,[3] and those in which the Britons sought temporary retreat and shelter after defeat, founding their opinions on the existence of cells and excavations on the hill-side; but their remarks have shed little light on the subject.

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[2] Probably some of these earth works were formed in districts remote from fortified towns, even in the days of the Anglo-Saxons, as a feeble protection for their women, children, and flocks, when the merciless Danes were ravaging England.

[3] An assemblage of huts or cabins formed the *vicus* of the Gauls and Britons; but when surrounded by entrenchments, they constituted an *oppidum*. Cf. Cæsar, De Bell. Gall.

§ 9.

Objects of the Celtic Period.

I. URNS.

These, as before observed, are generally discovered in Tumuli with the *mouths downwards*, and are sometimes stopped with clay. Sometimes they are found standing upright in cromlechs covered with a flat stone. Examples of Celtic urns are engraved in plates ii. and iii. A list is here given, and the places of their discovery noted.

Plate II.

		Height.	Diameter.
No. 1.	From a Barrow three miles west of Dorchester, near the Ickneild Street . .	3¼ in.	4 in.
2.	From a Barrow in the same locality. Archæologia, vol. xxx. pl. xvii. . .	18 „	13 „
3.	From a Barrow at Heytesbury. Hoare, pl. ix.		
4.	From a Barrow near Dorchester. Archæologia, vol. xx. pl. xvii. fig. 7. . . .	5 „	5 „
5.	From a Barrow at Stourton, in Wiltshire, with a brass lance-head and stone axe. Hoare's Anct. Wilts. Tum. pl. i.		

	Height.	Diameter.
6. From a Barrow at Lake. Hoare, pl. xxx.		
7. From a Barrow at Upton Lovel. Hoare, pl. xi.		
8. From a Barrow at Fovant, in Wilts, with a brass spear head and a black bead. Hoare, pl. xxxiii.		
9. From a Barrow at Lake. Hoare, pl. xxxi.		
10. From a Barrow at Everley, in Wilts. Hoare, pl. xxii.	3⅜ in.	4⅜ in.
11. From a Barrow at Stonehenge. Hoare, pl. xvi.		
12. From a Barrow in the same locality. Hoare, pl. xvi.		
13. From a Barrow at Amesbury, North Wilts. Hoare, pl. xxiv.		
14. From a Barrow at Stonehenge. Hoare, pl. xvi.	22½ ,,	15 ,,
15. From a Barrow at Heytesbury. Hoare, pl. viii.		
16. From a Barrow at Winterbourne Stoke. This urn contained a few black beads. Hoare, pl. xiii.		
17. From a Barrow at Arbor Lowe, in Derbyshire. Winchester Book of B. A. Association, p. 203.		
18. From a Barrow near Dorchester. Archæologia, xxx. pl. xvii.	9 ,,	7 ,,
19. From a Barrow in North Wilts.		
20. From a Barrow in North Wilts. Hoare, engraved title, vol. i.		

PLATE III.

21. From a Barrow near Dorchester. Archæologia, xxx. pl. xvii.	9 ,,	6½ ,,

	Height.	Diameter.
22. From a Barrow in the same locality. Archæologia, xxx. pl. xvii.	13 in.	9 in.
23. From a Barrow at Wilsford. Hoare, pl. xxviii.		
24. From a Barrow near Dorchester. This urn was found empty, lying on one side. Archæologia, xxx. pl. xvii. No. 11.	7½ „	7 „
25. From a Barrow in the same locality as No. 1. Archæologia, xxx. pl. xvii. .	12 „	9 „
26. From a Barrow in same locality as No. 1. Ibid.	7 „	5 „
27. From a Barrow in the same locality as No. 1. Ibid.	6 „	6 „
28. From a Barrow near Bakewell, Derbyshire. Winchester book of B.A. Association, p. 194.		
29. From a Barrow in the same locality. Ibid.		
30. From a Sepulchral Cave in the Island of Guernsey.[1] Journal of B.A. Association, p. 306. In the same cave were discovered weapons of *iron*, but no human remains were observed . . .	8 „	7 „
31. From a Barrow at Stonehenge. Hoare, pl. xvi.		
32. From a Barrow at Winterbourne Stoke, with a brass dagger and pin. Hoare, pl. xv.		
33. From a Barrow at Wilsford. Hoare, pl. xxviii.		

[1] The barrel-shaped urn appears to be peculiar to the primitive sepulchres of the Channel Islands. Several of this form, discovered by Mr. Lukis, are engraved in p. 229 of the Archæological Journal, with others, differing in some respect from those found in England.

	Height.	Diameter.
34 From a Barrow near Bakewell, Derbyshire. Winchester Book of British Archæological Association, p. 194.		
35 From a Barrow at Fovant, Wilts. Hoare, pl. xxxiii. No. 4.		
36 From a Barrow at Durrington, N. Wilts. Hoare, pl. xviii.		
37 From a Barrow at Winterbourne Stoke, with a necklace of shells. Hoare, pl. xiii.		
38 From a Barrow at Amesbury. Hoare, pl. xxiv. No. 133.		
39 From a Barrow at Normanton. Hoare, pl. xxv.		
40 From a Barrow at Fovant, Wilts. Hoare, pl. xxxiii. No. 3.		
41 From a Barrow at Upton Lovel. Hoare, pl. xi.		
42 From a Barrow at Winterbourne Stoke. Hoare, pl. xiii.		
43 From a Barrow at Arbor Lowe, in Derbyshire. Winchester Book of B.A. Association, p. 203.		
44 From a Barrow at Winterbourne Stoke. Hoare, pl. xiv.		
45 From a Barrow at Heytesbury. Hoare, pl. ix.		
46 From a Barrow near Dorchester. Archæologia, xxx. pl. xvii.	5 in.	5 in.
47 From a Barrow at Stone-Henge. This urn contained a brass pin, and was deposited in a circular cist. Hoare, pl. xvii.		
48 From a Barrow at Stone-Henge. Hoare, pl. xvii.		

		Height.	Diameter.
49	From a Barrow at Durrington, N. Wilts. Hoare, pl. xviii.		
50	From a Barrow at Beckhampton, near Abury, Wilts. Hoare, pl. xxxv.		
51	From a Cairn at Killucken, in the county Tyrone, Ireland. Archæological Journal, vol. i. p. 244.[2]	14 in.	10¼ in.

PLATE IV.

II. STONE CELTS.

These are found throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and the whole continent of Europe. They are formed of nearly every description of stone. Mr. Lukis states that those which have come under his observation in the Channel Islands, consist of many varieties, among which are 1. indurated clay-stone, 2. granular porphyry, 3. trap green-stone, 4. green-stone, 5. sienite, 6. silicious schist, 7. clay-stone, 8. indurated clay, 9. red iron stone, 10. serpentine, 11. jade, 12. quartz, 13. yellow horn-stone.

III. IMPLEMENTS AND WEAPONS OF STONE AND FLINT.

1, 2, 3 } Stone celts from Barrows in Wiltshire, of the ordinary types found throughout Europe.

[2] This urn is altogether remarkable for its elaborate ornaments, which are even extended to a circular grove within its mouth. It is formed of clay and imperfectly baked.

4 Flint celt, from a Barrow at Upton Lovel. Hoare, pl. v.

5 Stone celt, from a Barrow in North Wilts.

6 Spear head of flint, from a Barrow at Stonehenge. Hoare, pl. xvii.—xix.

7 Stone hammer head, from a Barrow at Upton Lovel. Hoare, pl. v.

8 Stone axe head from a Barrow in North Wilts.

9 Stone axe head from a Barrow at Codford. Hoare, pl. vii.

10 Stone axe head from the same locality.

11 Stone axe head from a Barrow at Selwood, North Wilts. Hoare, pl. i.

12 Stone axe head from a Barrow at Upton Lovel. Hoare, pl. v.

13 Arrow head of flint. These are found in Barrows of the Celtic period throughout Europe.

14 Lance head of flint from a Barrow in North Wilts.

IV. IMPLEMENTS AND WEAPONS OF BONE.

15, 16, 17, 18 Implements of bone, found with a skeleton at Upton Lovel. Hoare, plate vii. More than three dozen of these were discovered in the same Barrow.

19 Brass pin, with an ivory handle, from a Barrow at Winterbourn Stoke. Hoare, pl. xv. It was found with the urn No. 32.

20 Lance head, from a Barrow in North Wilts.

V. BRONZE CELTS, ETC.

Much has been said and written on these objects found so frequently in Great Britain and Ireland, and indeed throughout Europe. Some

have supposed them to be offensive weapons; others have contended that they are tools serving the united purposes of an axe and a chisel.

21–33 Examples of brass or bronze celts, of the types usually discovered throughout England and Ireland, and the Channel Islands and the Continent. Nos. 29, 31, 32, 33, are of very common occurrence, but No. 30 is remarkable for the rings attached to it. Mr. Britton possesses an ancient mould for casting celts.

34–38 Spear heads, from Barrows at Selwood, etc., in North Wilts.

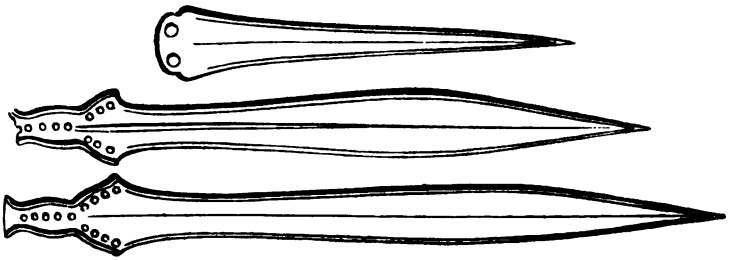
39 The blade of a brass dagger found in Derbyshire. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol.i. p. 235.

PLATE V.

VI. DAGGERS, SWORDS, AND SPEAR HEADS.

Daggers fitted in wooden or ivory handles are sometimes discovered in Celtic tumuli. Several of these are given in our plate. They appear to belong to a much earlier period than the bronze

swords of the type of the two here represented,[3] and which were found in the bed of the Thames near Vauxhall.



None of these British weapons agree with the accounts of historians. The shield No. 49, alone answers to the description which Tacitus gives of the arms of the Britons. The short dagger-like objects, Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43, are the arms of barbarians, but the sword and spears, Nos. 44, 45, 48, are formidable offensive weapons, modelled after, and doubtless casts in bronze[4] of, the iron arms of a more civilised people, and well fitted for human slaughter; but the shield alone agrees with the historian's description.[5] The sword, large and blunt at the point (*sine mucrone*), seems rather to have its representative in those

[3] For the loan of this cut we are indebted to the council of the British Archæological Association.

[4] In the Archæologia, vol. xv. pl. xxxiv., is a representation of a stone mould for casting spear-heads.

[5] Ingentibus gladiis et brevibus cetris.—Vita Agricolæ, § 36.

discovered in the Barrows of the Anglo-Saxon period, than in these acutely-pointed and formidable weapons equally adapted both for thrusting and striking.[6]

40, 41, 42, 43 Brass daggers, from various Barrows in North Wilts. Hoare, pl. xiv. xv. xxiii. xxvii. xxviii. Figure 46 shews the handle of one of these daggers drawn on a larger scale.

44 Bronze spear head, found with the sword No. 48.

45 Bronze spear head discovered in Derbyshire. Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 280.

46 Handle of a dagger, ornamented with minute brass pins in a very elaborate and tasteful manner. From a Barrow in North Wilts.

47 Bronze dagger with ivory handle, found with two small bronze spear heads in a Barrow at Blandford, in Dorsetshire. Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 98.

48 A bronze sword, found in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, with spear head No. 44.

49 Bronze Buckler, found in the ancient bed of the river Isis, near Dorchester, in Oxfordshire. Its diameter is only fourteen inches, and it differs not only in size, but in the dimensions of the studs, from the specimens of British shields in the collections of Sir S. Meyrick and Mr. C. R. Smith. Archæologia, vol. xxvii. p. 298.

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[6] These swords, when found in tumuli, are generally broken, evidently designedly. This was a ceremony observed by the ancient Egyptians. The late Rev. J. V. Arundale shewed me a long scabbard discovered by him in a tomb at Thebes, which had been broken in half and laid on the body.

50 Amber ornaments, found in a Barrow at Lake, Wilts. Hoare, pl. xxxi.

51 Necklace formed of Kimmeridge coal and bone, found, with flint implements, in a barrow in Derbyshire. Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 234.

52 Perforated minute shells, found in considerable numbers. They probably formed a necklace. From a Barrow at Winterbourn Stoke. Hoare, pl. iii.

53 }
54 }
55 }
56 }
57 }
58 } Beads, from Barrows in North Wilts. Hoare, pl. xxv.
59 } No. 61 is of gold, and was found with several others
60 } in a Barrow at Upton Lovel.
61 }
62 }
63 }
64 }

65 } "Pulley beads" found with No. 103.
66 }

67 Jet Ring, from a Barrow at Upton Lovel. Hoare, pl. vii.

68 Ring, from a Barrow at Winterbourn Stoke, Wilts. Hoare, pl. xiii.

69 Gold ornament from a Barrow on Mere Down. Hoare, pl. ii.

70 Checquered circular plate of gold, covering a piece of polished bone. From a Barrow at Normanton. Hoare, pl. xxv.

PLATE VI.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

71 Bracelet, from a Barrow at Shrewton, Wilts. If British, of a very late period.

72 Vitrified bead from a Barrow at Winterbourn Stoke. Hoare, pl. xiv.

73 Circular plate of gold found with Nos. 75, 76 and 104.

74 Small cone of ivory or bone from a Barrow at Sutton-Veney. Hoare, pl. xviii.

75, 76 Objects in fine gold from a Barrow at Upton Lovel. Hoare, pl. x. With these were found thirteen gold beads (of the pattern No. 61), and the gold plate engraved No. 104.

77 Cone-shaped ornament of wood plated with gold found with No. 78.

78 Ornament of brass covered with a thin plate of gold from a Barrow at Normanton. Hoare, pl. xxv.

79 Brass pin from a Barrow at Amesbury, North Wilts. Hoare, pl. xxiv.

80 Instrument of brass from a Barrow at Brigmilstone, North Wilts. Hoare.

81 Instrument of brass from the same locality as the preceding.

82 Brass pin from a Barrow at Stonehenge. Hoare, xvii.

83 Ivory tweezers found with No. 103.

84 Ivory tweezers from a Barrow at Knook Upton Lovel, Wilts. Hoare, pl. ix.

85 Ivory bodkin from a Barrow at Lake, North Wilts. Hoare, pl. xxx.

86 Bone ornament from a Barrow at Normanton, North Wilts. Hoare, pl. xxvii.

87 Unknown object in jet, from a Barrow at Normanton, Wilts. Hoare, pl. xxv.

88 Gold ornament found in a Barrow at Lake, North Wilts. Hoare, pl. xxxi.

89 Ornament of amber set with gold, from a Barrow at Normanton. Hoare, pl. xxv.

90 Unknown object of ivory resembling the handle of some vessel. From a Barrow at Amesbury, Wilts. Hoare, pl. xxiv.

91, 92 Objects of bone found in a Barrow at Lake, North Wilts, and supposed to be used in casting lots. Hoare, pl. xxxi.

93 Whetstone, from a Barrow in North Wilts.

94 Fragment of a bone ornament, from a Barrow in North Wilts.

95 Small slab of blue slate perforated and probably worn as an ornament. From a Barrow on Mere Down. Hoare, pl. ii.

96 Whetstone, from a Barrow in North Wilts.

97 Stone from a Barrow at Upton Lovel. Hoare, pl. v.

98 Stone celt (?) from a Barrow at Upton Lovel. Hoare, pl. vi.

99 Slab of perforated blue slate, from a Barrow at Sutton, North Wilts. Hoare, pl. xii. The skeleton with which it was found had its head to the north and its legs gathered up.

100 Jet ornament found in a Barrow at Woodyates, Wilts, with a brass dagger and flint arrow-heads. Hoare, pl. xxxiv.

101 Whetstone from a Barrow in North Wilts.

102 Circular stone found with a skeleton in a Barrow at Upton Lovel. Hoare, pl. vi.

103 A personal ornament formed of six pieces of amber, from a Barrow at Kingstone Deverill. Hoare, pl. iii.

104 Gold plate, probably worn on the breast, found, with gold beads and other gold ornaments, in a Barrow

at Upton Lovel, in North Wilts. Length six inches, breadth nearly three inches. Hoare, pl. x.

105 Lozenge-shaped gold plate, found in a Barrow at Normanton, North Wilts, with No. 107.

106 Circular personal ornament of amber set round with gold, from a Barrow at Normanton. Hoare, pl. xxv.

107 Gold plate, probably worn suspended on the breast. Found in a Barrow at Normanton, North Wilts. Hoare, pl. xxvii.

108 Gold ornament, supposed to have decorated the sheath of a dagger, the handle of which is engraved on a larger scale in No. 46. Found in a Barrow at Normanton, North Wilts.

Plate VII.

109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 Gold personal ornaments found under one of the largest blocks in the centre of a stone circle near Quentin in Brittany, in the year 1832, by a peasant searching for treasure.[1] These objects are supposed by the Rev. J. B. Deane, who communicated an account of them to the Archæologia, vol. xxvii. p. 1—14, to be the *μανίακαι*, which Greek historians tell us were worn by the Gauls: and which term they use as distinguishing them from the Roman *torques*, which were formed of twisted bars of metal. No. 117, resembles the objects termed "ring money," so often found in Ireland.

118 Thin broad bracelet found at Carnac, in Brittany, weight 4oz. 8dwts. 8gr.

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[1] The weight of the lightest is, or rather *was* (for they have been consigned to the crucible!) 11oz. 10dwts., and that of the heaviest 3lb. 8oz. The value of the whole in bullion was upwards of one thousand pounds!

§ 10.

Coins.

The accuracy of the commonly received text of Cæsar has been impugned by Mr. Edward Hawkins, in an interesting article in the Numismatic Chronicle,[1] and it has been maintained that the Britons had a coinage of their own, previously to the first descent of the Romans; but the fact is certainly not proved by existing examples. It has been held, that the early British coins are not formed on the Roman, but on the Greek model, being convex and concave; but as many of the consular series are characterised by this form, it cannot be considered as exclusively Greek; and the fact that the coins of Cunobeline invariably bear Roman characters,[2] and that others, uninscribed, are palpably *rude imitations* of them, is certainly against the supposition that the Britons had a coinage previously to the arrival of Cæsar. The barbarous coins peculiar to the Channel islands,[3] appear to be of an earlier

[1] Vol. i. p. 13.

[2] Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, plate xxiii., figs. 1—25, and plate xxiv. figs. 1—18.

[3] Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. I. pl. i. fig. 12.

date than those found in Britain, and were probably copies of the rude currency of Brittany; but the British coins, to which a high antiquity has been assigned by some antiquaries, appear to be successive copies of copies, until the prototype can with difficulty be traced. This subject has been discussed at some length elsewhere,[4] and the writer has since seen no reason to change the view he has taken, but, on the contrary, everything has tended to confirm the opinion he has ventured to give as to the age of Ancient British Coins.

The stamped currency of the Britons appears to date from the period of Cæsar's invasion to the reign of Augustus, when Cunobeline issued a number of coins of a singular variety of types, some of which are evident copies of Roman Denarii.

Some writers have maintained that the bronze and gold rings discovered in Ireland, occasionally in great numbers, were designed by the inhabitants as circulating media; but, although objects of this description were applied to the purposes of money, of which practice it would be tedious to cite examples, both from sacred and profane history, they cannot be regarded as actual coins.

[4] Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, pp. 177—182.

PART II.

ROMAN-BRITISH PERIOD.

§ 1.

Sepulchral Interments.

The Roman mode of interment differed both from that of the Celtic tribes and that of the Anglo-Saxons. The erection of tumuli over the remains of the dead, must be regarded as an exception to the general mode of sepulture of the former people[1], and considered as honourable memorials. It is probable that in Britain they covered the remains of those who had fallen in battle.

Roman sepulchres are particularly distinguished by the absence of weapons; but implements and utensils are very frequently found in them. The Roman tumuli at Bartlow, in the parish of Ashdon, in Essex, contained many objects of the greatest interest; vases, strigils, lamps, and a folding chair, or stool, but no offensive or defensive weapons.[2]

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[1] The law of Solon, which interdicted the raising of ερμανοι on account of the space which they would occupy on the land in the course of time, was adopted by the Romans before the time of Cicero.

[2] Archæologia, vol. xxv. and vol. xxvi. pp. 299—317.

At Litlington, near Royston, is a Roman Ustrinum, or burial-place, perhaps one of the most perfect in England. The walls, or boundaries, may yet be traced. It is of rectangular shape, and its dimensions are about 390 feet. Numerous urns have been found here from time to time, and also skeletons, which shew that cremation was not the sole mode of interment,[3] though the most common. A great quantity of ashes, the remains of the funeral piles, was discovered in two of the angles of the enclosure.[4] The interments were of the most simple character. The urns appeared, in most instances, to be merely covered with a tile, and rarely deposited in a chest of wood; and there is every reason to suppose that the area was the common burial-place of the neighbourhood. The interments of persons of rank or condition are indicated by the objects deposited with the dead, which in the vault beneath the principal Bartlow tumulus, were numerous and interesting. Fig 2. plate vii. shews the relative position of these objects in the principal tumulus.

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[3] Archæologia, vol. xxvi. pp. 368—376. Might not these skeletons be the remains of Christians, who rejected the Pagan rites of sepulture?

[4] In these corners there appeared no traces of interment; and it is probable they were reserved for the usual ceremony of burning the body.

Another mode of interment was discovered at York, and is fully described in the Archæologia.[5] A few tiles placed edgewise, like the roofing of a house, covered an urn containing the ashes of an officer of a legion. See plate viii. fig. 6.

In 1817, a Roman sepulchre was discovered at Avisford, in Sussex. It is described by Mr. Smith, in his Collectanea Antiqua,[6] and illustrated by a plate from which our own is a copy on a reduced scale. Plate ix. fig. 2, shews the disposition of the various objects within the tomb.[7]

Leaden coffins, of the Roman period, have sometimes been discovered in England. That engraved in our plate ix. fig. 3, was found near Colchester.[8]

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[5] Vol. ii. page 297, plate x.

[6] Collectanea Antiqua, part viii. pl. 44.

[7] These objects consisted of a large square green glass vessel containing calcined bones; several small earthen vases and pateræ; a pair of sandals covered with hexagonal brass nails; three lamps and four slipper boats, or lamp stands, placed severally on brackets at each corner of the sepulchre. There was also an agate or crystal of the shape and size of a pigeon's egg.

[8] See Mr. C. R. Smith's notice in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 297, where other examples of leaden coffins of the same character are engraved and described.

§ 2.

Sepulchral Inscriptions.

Sepulchral inscriptions, of the Roman-British period, have often been discovered in England, and some of them are of great interest, affording, as they do, the best evidence, not only of the Roman occupation of Britain, but also of the location of the legions of the masters of the ancient world, and memorials of the natives of the different countries once included in their vast empire, whether employed in the affairs of civil life, or incorporated in their gigantic armies.

Three very interesting sepulchral slabs were discovered in the years 1835–6, at Watermore, near Cirencester. Two of them were the memorials of individuals in the Roman army, and had sculptured equestrian figures spearing a prostrate enemy. The first inscription was as follows:—[1]

[1] See pl. viii. fig. 3.

DANNICVS. EQES. ALAE.
INDIAN. TVR. ALBANI.
STIP. XVI. CIVES. RAVR.
CVR. FVLVIVS NATALIS. IL.
FLAVIVS BITVCVS ER. TESTAME.
H. E. S.

Danicus eques Alæ
Indianæ, turmæ Albani
Stipendiorum sedecem, civis Rauricus.
Curaverunt Fulvius Natalis il [lege ET?]
Flavius Bitucus, heredes testamentarii
Hic situs est.[2]

These monuments have been very ably illustrated by Doctor Conrad Leemans, of Leyden, in a communication to the Society of Antiquaries.[3] This gentleman observes that the *ala Indiana*, or the Indian wing of auxiliary horsemen, is mentioned in an inscription found near Cologne, and published by Gruter,[4] Orellius,[5] and Muratori,[6] who also cite inscriptions to other persons connected with the same *ala*. This inscription gives us the name of another individual of the *turma Balbi*. The Raurici, a people of Gallia, were the neighbours of the Sequani, who were like them subjected by Cæsar. The two letters

[2] i.e. "Dannicus, a horseman of the Indian wing of the troop of Albanus, who has served sixteen years, a citizen of Rauricum. By the care of Fulvius, Natalis, and Flavius Bitucus, the heirs of his last will. He is buried here."

[3] Archæologia, vol. xxvii. pp. 211—228.

[4] p. DXIC. 7. [5] Insc. Select. p. 192. [6] p. MDCCLXXVII.

IL are supposed to occur for the particle ET, unless they are clearly deciphered, and stand for IL *lyrius*. The omission of the V in EQES, and of the H in ERES[7] (*i.e.* HERES), in this and the next inscription, are not peculiar. In this instance they are, by the learned Doctor, attributed to the circumstance of the monuments having been executed by persons but imperfectly acquainted with the Roman language, and at a great distance from the seat of the Roman empire.

The second monument bore the inscription:—

SEXTVS. VALE.
RIVS. GENALIS.
EQES ALAE TR. HAEC.
CIVIS FRISIAVS. TVR.
. GENIALIS AI.. XXXX....XX.
H. S. E. E. F. C.

Sextus Valerius.
rius Genialis
Eques alae Thracum [or Thracum Heraclaniæ?]
Civis Frisiaus, turmæ
Genialis. Annos [vixit]
Quadraginta, [militavit] viginti
Hic situs est; heres fieri curavit.[8]

[7] The expressions *heres testamentarius curavit* and *heredes testamentarii, heredes ex-testamento curaverunt*, occur perpetually on Roman sepulchral tablets; it being generally made the condition on which the heirs of the testator inherited his property. The emperor Antoninus made this imperative on the parents of a soldier, who were his natural heirs.

[8] i.e. "Sextus Valerius Genialis, a horseman of the Thracian,

The third monument[9] bore the sculptured figure of a man in a civic habit, and the inscription:—

PHILVS CA
SSAVI. FILI.
CIVIS. SEQV.
ANN. XXXXV.
H. SE.

Philus Ca
ssavi filius
Civis Sequanus (vixit)
Annos quadraginta
Quinque. Hic sepultus est.[10]

A sepulchral stone of the same character as the two former ones, was discovered a short time since near the spot where the Cheltenham road diverges from the Irmin Street.[11] It bore the sculpture of a helmed equestrian figure spearing a prostrate enemy, who grasps a short sword or dagger, and the inscription:—

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or Heraclania-Thracian wing, a citizen of Frisia, of the troop (or squadron) of Genialis. He lived forty years and served twenty. He is buried here. His heir erected this."

[9] i.e. Engraved in our pl. viii. fig. 4.

[10] Philus the son of Cassavus, a citizen of the Sequani, forty-five years old, is buried here.

[11] Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. i. p. 238.

RVFVS SITA EQVES CHO. VI.
TRACVM ANN. XL. STIP. XXII.
HEREDES EXS. TEST. F. CVRAVE.
H. S. E.

Rufus sita, eques cohortis sexti
Thracum, anno quadrigesimo, stipendiorum vigintiduo,
Heredes exsequentes testamentum fieri curaverunt.
Hic situs est.[12]

Some are of a very simple kind, as the following to a soldier of the second Legion.

D.M.
FLA. LVCIA
NVS. MILES
LEG. II. AVG.

Diis Manibus
Flavius Lucia
nus Miles
Legionis secundæ Augustæ.[13]

For examples of sepulchral inscriptions to women the following may suffice.

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[12] i.e. "Rufus Sita, a horseman of the sixth Thracian cohort, lived forty, and served twenty-two years. His heirs, in accordance with his will, erected this. He is buried here."

[13] Horsley, Britannia Romana, pl. xxxiii.

D.M.
IVLIAE CASTAE
CONIVGI VIX.
ANN. XXXIII.

Diis Manibus.
Juliæ Castæ
Conjugi. Vixit
Annos triginta tres.[14]

D. M.
P. VICANAE
P. VITALIS
CONIVX.

Diis Manibus
Publiæ Vicanæ
Publius Vitalis
Conjux.[15]

These are remarkable for their conciseness and the absence of epithet or term of endearment, so common on records of this description. The following appears on the pedestal of a statue found in London, and preserved in a Court at the rear of the London Coffee House, in Ludgate Hill.

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[14] Gough's Camden, vol. i. p. 281. [15] Ibid. loc. cit.

D. M.
CL. MARTI
NAE. AN. XIX
ANENCLE
TVS
PROVINC
CONIVGI
PIENTISSIMÆ
H. S. E.

Here we find the epithet *pientissime*, which constantly occurs in Roman sepulchral inscriptions.[16]

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[16] INCOMPARABILI AC DVLCISSIMAE sometimes occur, and Gruter, page DCCLXXV. No. ix. cites an inscription to the memory of the wife of one M. Aurelius Paullus, CONIVGI INCOMPARABILI, CVM QVA VIXIT ANNIS XXVII. SINE VLLA QVERELA. This couple must for ever throw in the shade all the candidates for the Dunmow flitch!

§ 3.

Commemorative Inscriptions.

The inscriptions of this class discovered in Britain are chiefly records of the construction of the renowned Roman wall, the work of the legions quartered in the province. Sometimes they are of the simplest character, as LEG. VI. VI. F *Legio sexta victrix fecit.* One has the legend LEG. $\overline{II}$. AVG. FEC. in four lines within a garland. Others mention the names and titles of the Emperors, with the length of the work executed by the legion. Of these, the two following are examples.

IMP. C. T. AELIO
HADRIANO. ANTO
INO. AVG. P. P.
VEX. LEG. $\overline{VI}$. VIC.
P. F. OPVS. VALLI.
P ⋈ ⋈ ⋈ ⋈ CXLI.

Imperatori Cæsari Tito Aelio
Hadriano Anto
nino Augusto patri patriæ
vexhilatio legionis sextæ victricis
perfecit opus valli
Passus quater mille centum quadraginta unum.[1]

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[1] Horsley, Britannia Romana, No. vii.

IMP. ANTON.
AVG. PIO.
LEG
II
AVG.
FP III. CCL XXI.

Imperatori Antonino
Augusto Pio
Legio
Secunda
Augusta
Fecit passus ter mille ducentos septuaginta unum.[2]

Legionary inscriptions also occur on titles, which, it thus appears, were manufactured by soldiers quartered in particular places. At York vast numbers are found stamped by the sixth and ninth legions, and have been described by Mr. Wellbeloved.[3] Rarely the name of the place is added, as on tiles found in London, in Mr. C. R. Smith's collection, PR. BR. LOND., which may be rendered *Prima cohors Britonum Londinii.*

[2] Horsley, Britannia Romana, p. 192, No. 2.
[3] Eburacum, or York under the Romans. 8.vo.

§ 4.

Dedicatory Inscriptions.

Of these, examples will be found in Horsley and Camden. They are chiefly inscribed to divinities, or to the deified emperors. There is one by the sixth legion, to the Genius of the Roman people, who is so often seen represented on the coins of Constantius Chlorus and his successors:—

LEG. VI.
VIC. PF
G. P. RF

Legio sexta
Victrix pia fidelis
Genio populi Romani fecit.

Another, probably of a later period, is dedicated to the Victory of the emperors.

VICTORIAE
AVGG
D. D.
N. N.

Victoriæ
Augustorum
Dominorum
Nostrorum.

The last two lines are placed within a laurel garland supported between two figures of Victory; a device and inscription frequently seen on the very common coins of the age of Constantine and his successors.

A stone found at Silchester in 1741, bears an inscription to Julia Domna, the wife of Severus, in which she is designated Mother of the Senate and the Camp, as on her coins.

IVLIAE. AVG
MATRI. SE
NATVS. ET.
CASTROR.
M. SABINVS
VICTOR. OB.

Juliæ Augustæ
Matri Senatus
et Castrorum
M. Sabinus
Victorinus ob (honorem posuit).

Another found at the same place in 1732, bears,

DEO. HER.
SAEGON
T. TAMMON
SAEN. TAMMON
VITALIS
HONO.

Deo Herculi
Sægontiacorum
Titus Tammonius
Saenii Tammonii
Vitalis (filius)
(ob) hono(rem).

§ 5.

ALTARS.

THE votive altars to various divinities by the Roman troops stationed in Britain, are among the most interesting and important monuments of this period, and in some instances verify the recital of the historian. Thus the well-known passage in Tacitus, in which he speaks of the effective service of the Batavian and Tungrian cohorts,[1] receives confirmation from the inscription on a votive altar to Mars, by the first Tungrian cohort, discovered at Housteads in Northumberland.

DEO
MARTI QVIN.
FLORIVS MA
TERNVS PRAEF.
COHI TVNG.
V. S. L. M.[2]

Deo
Marti Quintus
Florius Ma
ternus Præfectus
Cohortium Tungriorum
Votum solvens libens merito.

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[1] Vita Agricolæ, c. 36. [2] See plate viii. No. 5.

Several other altars dedicated by this cohort have been found in England. Three of them are preserved in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne, where there is also a stone inscribed, COHORS. I. BATAVORVM. A perfect inscription on an altar to Fortune raised by the same cohort is, however, given by Camden.[3]

FORTVNAE
COH. $\overline{\text{I}}$. BATAVOR.
CVI PRAEEST
MALACCIVS
MARCELLVS PRE.

A representation of this altar, preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is given in Horsley.

An altar, dedicated jointly to Juno and Minerva by the third cohort, is particularly interesting, from the circumstance of its bearing a date, namely, that of the year of Rome, 964, (A.D. 212), the last of the reign of Severus, when L. F. Ruffus Lollianus Gentianus and Pomponius Bassus were consuls:—

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[3] Britannia, vol. iii. pl. xix. The Batavian cohort was probably a long time located in Britain. Dr. Leemans informs us, that there are no military remains in their own country. Archæologia, vol. xxvii. p. 220. This is in accordance with the Roman policy, which did not deem it safe to occupy a province with the troops raised within it.

IVNO R. ET. MINER. SAC.
GENIO COH. III. BRIT. ARAM.
T. FL. FELIX. PRAEF. EX
VOTO POSVIT. L. M.
DEDICAVIT KAL. DEC.
GENTIANO ET
BASSO COS.[4]

Junoni Reginæ et Minervæ sacrum.
Genio cohortis tertiæ Brittanicæ aram
Titus Flavius Felix Præfectus ex
Voto posuit libens merito
Dedicavit Kalendis Decembris
Gentiano et
Basso Consulibus.

An altar was discovered in the last century at Bittern near Southampton, inscribed to a goddess named *Ancasta*, probably one of the local divinities of the Romanised Britons.

DEAE
ANCA
STAEG
EMINV
SMANTI
VS LM.[5]

Deæ
Ancastæ
Geminus
Mantius
Libens merito.

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[4] Gruter, page xxiv. No. vii.

[5] C. R. Smith, in Transactions of the British Archæological Association, *Winchester Congress*, p. 161.

These divinities are known to us only by such monuments. An altar with an inscription, commencing DEO ARCIACON was recently discovered at York,[6] and is supposed to have been dedicated to a local divinity perhaps worshipped at Arciaca in Gaul.

But the most interesting monument of this class is, perhaps, the altar inscribed to the Genius of Britain, found in the last century in Scotland.

GENIO
TERRAE
BRITA
NNICAE
M. COCCEI
FIRMVS
Ↄ C LEG. $\overline{\text{II}}$. AVG.[7]

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[6] It is engraved in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 248. In the same article, will be found a very interesting memoir on the altars inscribed to the DEAE MATRES, of which an example is given in the Archæologia vol. vii. pl. xxx. A votive altar to the goddess Bellona, dedicated by a prefect of cavalry of the Augustan wing, has recently been found in Cumberland. Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. iii. p. 43.

[7] Archæologia, vol. iii. p. 119.

§ 6.

Amphitheatres, Stations, Camps and Roads.

These remains in Britain offer no peculiarities which are not observable in the same works in other countries once occupied by the Romans.

Their amphitheatres, for obvious reasons, are circular or semicircular; but in their other works the Romans observed the rectilinear.[1] Their military ways, stretching in a direct line from station to station, and their camps, villas, and temples, formed in squares or parallelograms, are in striking contrast with the tortuous trackways and circular boundaries of the ancient inhabitants of Britain.

Of the few remains of Roman amphitheatres in Britain, that overlooking the town of Banbury is perhaps the most perfect. It is a semicircular

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[1] Antiquaries recognise this arrangement, and trace the topography of a part of Roman London, in the principal streets intersecting Cheapside at this day. See the various papers on this subject in the Archæologia, noticed in the appendix to this volume.

work, cut in trenches or terraces, in the concave front of a steep hill overlooking the town.[2] The well-known Roman amphitheatre at Dorchester was recently in danger of being destroyed by railway works in that neighbourhood, but has been saved at the intercession of our English antiquaries. There are still remains of an amphitheatre at Silchester, in Hampshire, but the embankment inclosing the area is planted with trees.[3]

Among the most perfect examples of Roman castrametation in this country, are those near Llandrindod, described and engraved in the Archæologia[4] by the Rev. Thomas Price of Brecon. Many earthworks of the Celtic period were probably altered and taken possession of both by the Romans and Saxons.[5]

The Roman stations were the permanent posts established at the intersection of their roads in districts subject to incursions. They were fortified with walls; and, from the long location of the

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[2] Beesley's History of Banbury, pl. vii. p. 25.

[3] A view of this amphitheatre is given in the Archæological Album.

[4] Vol. xvii. plate xii. page 168.

[5] The occupation of such sites is, of course, determined by the discovery of remains of particular periods. Coins, fibulæ, and pottery of Roman work disinterred on the spot, are evidence sufficient of its former possession.

legions, became places of importance, and subsequently cities, the Latin *castra* being Saxonised to ceaſtep.

With regard to the Roman roads, or military ways, they are, as before observed, rectilinear, and differ in no respect from those yet traceable in every country at one time in the occupation of that people.[6]

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§ 7.

VILLAS.

REMAINS of villas of the Roman-British period have been frequently disclosed during excavations in England, and have been from time to time described, and often engraved in the numerous topographical works with which our literature abounds. Plans and descriptions of more recent explorations, will be found in the Journal of the

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[6] Cf. Horsley, Britannia Romana; Bergier, Histoire des Grands Chemins de l'Empire Romaine; also Cellarius, and D'Anville.

British Archæological Association,[1] and the Archæological Journal;[2] but as they offer no peculiarities distinguishing them from those discovered in the other Roman provinces, they do not claim more than a general notice here.

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§ 8.

Potters' Kilns.

Among the numerous existing remains of the Romano-British period, are Potters' Kilns, several of which have been explored by Mr. Artis, at Castor, near Peterborough, in the county of Northampton.[3] Another was last year discovered by the same gentleman at Sibson, near Wandsford, in that county. "This kiln," Mr. Artis

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[1] Vide *inter alia*, remains at Hartlip, Kent, vol. i. p. 314; Bisley, vol. ii. p. 324; near Dursley, ibid. p. 349; Maidstone, ibid. p. 86; Rivenhall, ibid. p. 339; Stanway, in Essex, ibid. p. 45.

[2] Vide the plan of the Roman villa, at Wheatley in Oxfordshire, and that at Bisley, vol. ii. p. 42.

[3] The site of the Durobrivis of the fifth British Iter of Antoninus. C. R. Smith in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. i. p. 1—9. E. T. Artis, ibid. vol. ii. p. 164—169.

states, "had been used for firing the common blue or slate-coloured pottery, and had been built on part of the site of one of the same kind, and within a yard and a-half of one that had been constructed for firing pottery of a different description. The older exhausted kiln, which occupied part of the site of that under consideration, presented the appearance of very early work; the bricks had evidently been modelled with the hand, and not moulded, and the workmanship was altogether inferior to that of the others, which were also in a very mutilated state; but the character of the work, the bricks, the mouths of the furnaces, and the oval pedestals which supported the floors of the kilns, were all still apparent. The floors had been broken up some time previous to the site being abandoned; and the area had then been used as a receptacle for the accumulated rubbish of other kilns."

He further remarks on the means employed to colour the Roman pottery, "I was led to the conclusion that the blue and slate-coloured vessels met with here in such abundance, were coloured by suffocating the fire of the kiln, at the time when its contents had acquired a degree of heat sufficient to insure uniformity of colour. I had so firmly made up my mind upon the process of manufacturing and firing this peculiar

kind of earthenware, that for some time previous to the recent discovery, I had denominated the kilns, in which it had been fired, smother-kilns. The mode of manufacturing the bricks of which these kilns are made is worthy of notice. The clay was previously mixed with about one-third of rye in the chaff, which being consumed by the fire, left cavities in the room of the grains. This might have been intended to modify expansion and contraction, as well as to assist the gradual distribution of the colouring vapour. The mouth of the furnace and top of the kiln were no doubt stopped: thus we find every part of the kiln, from the inside wall to the earth on the outside, and every part of the clay wrappers of the dome, penetrated with the colouring exhalation. As further proof that the colour of the ware was imparted by firing, I collected the clays from the neighbourhood, including specimens from the immediate vicinity of the smother-kilns. In colour, some of these clays resembled the ware after firing, and some were darker. I submitted them to a process similar to that I have described. The clays dug near the kilns whitened in firing, probably from being bituminous. I also put some fragments of the blue pottery into the kiln: they came out precisely of the same colour as the clay fired with them, which had been taken from the site of the kilns.

The experiment proved to me, that the colour could not be attributed to any metallic oxide, either existing in the clay or applied externally; and this conclusion is confirmed by the appearance of the clay wrappers of the dome of the kiln. It should be remarked, that this colour is so volatile, that it is expelled by a second firing in an open kiln.

"I have now traced these potteries to an extent upwards of twenty miles. They are principally confined to the gravel beds on the banks of the Nen and its tributary streams; the clay used at some of them appears to have been collected at some little distance from the works.

"The kilns are all constructed on the same principle. A circular hole was dug, from three to four feet deep, and four in diameter, and walled round to the height of two feet. A furnace, one-third of the diameter of the kiln in length, communicated with the side. In the centre of the circle so formed was an oval pedestal, the height of the sides, with the end pointing to the furnace mouth. Upon this pedestal and side wall, the floor of the kiln rests. It is formed of perforated angular bricks, meeting at one point in the centre. The furnace is arched with bricks moulded for the purpose. The side of the kiln is constructed with curved bricks set edgeways in a thick *slip* of the same material to the height of two feet.

"I now proceed to describe the process of packing the kiln, and securing uniform heat in firing the ware, which was the same in the two different kinds of kilns. They were first carefully loose-packed with the articles to be fired, up to the height of the side walls. The circumference of the bulk was then gradually diminished, and finished in the shape of a dome. As this arrangement progressed, an attendant seems to have followed the packer, and thinly covered a layer of pots with coarse hay or grass. He then took some thin clay, the size of his hand, and laid it flat on the grass upon the vessels; he then placed more grass on the edge of the clay just laid on, and then more clay; and so on until he had completed the circle. By this time, the packer would have raised another tier of pots, the plasterer following as before, hanging the grass over the top edge of the last layer of plasters, until he had reached the top, in which a small aperture was left, and the clay nipt round the edge: another coating would be laid on as before described. Gravel or loam was then thrown up against the side wall, where the clay wrappers were commenced, probably to secure the bricks and the clay coating. The kiln was then fired with wood. In consequence of the care taken to place grass between the edges of the wrappers, they could be unpacked in the same

sized pieces as when laid on in a plastic state; and thus the danger in breaking the coat to obtain the contents of the kiln could be obviated."

Examples of the earthenware of these potteries will be found in the plates of vases, etc., of the Roman British period; but these, it should be distinctly understood, are not altogether peculiar to Britain; and the accounts here quoted are interesting, merely as shewing that much of the Roman pottery discovered in this country was actually fabricated within the province of Britain.

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§ 9.

Potters' Stamps.

The Roman Pottery, especially the glazed red ware, is often stamped with the name of the maker. The letters are sometimes braced together, or put one within the other, as in the abbreviation of the word OFFICINA, where the F is placed within the O. The establishment of potteries in Britain is proved by the excavations of

Mr. Artis, before noticed;[1] and these lists of names may assist further enquiry. The following are from fragments of Pottery discovered in London, in the collection of Mr. C. R. Smith, and were communicated by him to the Archæologia.[2]

AGEDILLVS F.	DIVICI M.	OF LVCCEI
ASCILLI M.[3]	DIVIXTVL.	MATVCENVS
AVLIVS F.	DECVMINI M.	MARTIVS
ALBANI M.	DAGODVBNVS	MARTIALIS
AQVIT.	FELIX	MARCELLI M.
OF AQVIT.	OF FELICIS	MAGNVS
OF AQVITANI.[4]	GERMANVS	MAINAEN
AMMIVS F.	OFF GER.	MEDETI M.
AVGVSTALIS	GEMINI M.	MOM
ATTICI M.	GRACCHVS	OF MO.
ALBINVS.	HILARI	OF MVRRANI
BOINICCI M.	IABVS FE.	MERCATOR
BORILLI OF.	IOENALIS	OF MODESTI
BONOXVS.	LATINVS	OF NIGRI
CARINVS	LVTAEVS	OF NERI
CALVINI M.	LVPPA	PATERCLOS FE[5]
OF CRESTI	OF LICINI	PAVLLVS
CRESI M.	LICINILVS	OF PAVLLI
CATASEXTVS. F.	LIBERIVS	PASSEN M.
CARANI F.	LVCANVS	OF PATRICI
CELSVS.	LOLLIVS F.	PRIMANI
DIVICATVS.	L. C. SOL	PRIMVLI

[1] Ante, § 8. [2] Vol. xxvii. p. 151.
[3] Ascilli manu. [4] Officinâ Aquitani.
[5] Paterculus fecit.

OF PRIMVL	OF SEVERI	SVLPICI.
OF PRM.	SECVNDVS	SOLLVS FECIT.
POTITIANI M.	OF SECVN	TERTIVS
QVARTVS F.	SECVNDINI	VICTORINVS
RVFI	SEXTVS FE.	VITALIS. M. S.
RVFINI M.	SEXTI O.	VIDVCVS
SABINVS F.	SENICI O.[6]	VIRTHVS FECIT
SACREMV.	SILVIRI M.	
SACROTI M. S.	SILDATIANI M.	

§ 10.

Tesselated Pavements.

Many remains of these pavements are described and engraved in the Archæologia, and in our various topographical and country histories. One of the most interesting, is that preserved almost entire at Barton farm, in the park of Lord Bathurst, at Cirencester. The subject is the myth of Orpheus taming the brutes with his Lyre. Another at Woodchester, in the same

[6] Senici officini.

county, is in excellent preservation, and has been engraved by Lysons. At Watlington, in Oxfordshire, is another of very elegant design, and at Beaconsfield farm, in the same county, is a fragment of a fine specimen of this beautiful art. These two latter are engraved by Mr. Beesley, in his history of Oxfordshire.[1]

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§ 11.

Walls.

Several fragments of Roman walls yet exist in England, exhibiting very decided examples of their peculiar masonry. Among these may be noticed the remains at Richborough, the "Jewry wall," at Leicester, the gates and walls at Lincoln and Colchester, and various fragments at Silchester. Views of these will be found in our various county histories, and in the Archæologia, and also in the recent publications of the Archæological Association and the Archæological Institute.

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[1] Plates x. xi. An example of a very perfect tesselated pavement, discovered at Basildon, in Berkshire, is given in Mr. Smith's Collectanea Antiqua, plate xxiv.

§ 12.

MILLIARIA OR MILE-STONES.

EXAMPLES of the Roman *milliarii lapides*, or mile-stones, are found in nearly every province of the empire. The Roman mile consisted of one thousand paces (*passus* not *gradus* as some have written) of five feet each. A mile therefore contained five thousand feet, or about one hundred and forty yards less than ours.[1] The initials M.P. (*mille passuum*) generally stand for mile on these stones. Augustus erected a gilt pillar (*milliarium aureum*) in the Forum at Rome, where the principal roads terminated, though the miles were not reckoned from it but from the gates of the city. Our *London Stone* is supposed to be the relic of one of these central pillars, which appear to have been set up in the chief cities of the Roman Empire.

The examples of milliary columns in England have suffered by time and neglect, and con-

[1] The Roman mile contained eight Greek stadia.

sequently are in a mutilated and defaced condition, the inscriptions being, in some instances, nearly obliterated. One of the best preserved is in the Museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society at Leicester. It was dug up in the year 1771, on the side of the foss-way about two miles from that town. It is of a cylindrical form resting on a quadrangular base. The inscription, which was formerly decyphered as follows, is extremely interesting as identifying Leicester with the Roman *Ratæ*.[2]

IMP. CAESAR
DIVI TRAIAN. PARTH. F. DIV.
TRAIAN. HADRIAN AVG.
POT. IV. COS. III. A RATIS
III.

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[2] Vide Archæologia, vol. vii. p. 84, where it is engraved. Also "The Handbook of Leicester," by James Thompson (12mo, Leicester, 1844), a very superior work to guides of this nature; and the Archæological Journal, vol. i. p. 415. Examples of Milliarii are given by Mountfaucon, Ant. Expl. Supp. t. i. b. i. c. 5.

§ 13.

Abbreviations in Roman Inscriptions.[1]

A. ager; annis; Augustales; *or* Augustalis.
A. A. apud agrum.
AB. AC. SEN. ab actis senatus.
Æ. CVR. ædilis curulis.
A. FRVM. a frumento.
A. H. D. M. amico hoc dedit monumentum.
A. K. ante kalendas.
ANN. annos.
A. O. F. C. amico optimo faciendum curavit.
A. P. ædilitia potestate; *or* amico posuit.
A. S. L. animo solvit libens; *or* a signis legionis.
A. T. V. aram testamento vovit.
A. XX. H. EST. annorum viginti hic est.

B.

B. A. bixit (*for* vixit) annos.
B. DE. SE. M. bene de se meritæ, *or* merito.
B. M. D. S. bene merenti; *or* bene merito de se.
B. P. D. bene publico datum.
B. Q. bene quiescat.
B. V. bene vale.
BX. ANOS. VII. ME. VI. DI. XVII. bixit (*for* vixit) annos septem, menses sex, dies decem septem.

[1] It is needless to observe that this is a *general* list, comprising many forms not at present found in this country.

C.

7. centuria; *or* centurio.

C. centurio.

C. B. M. F. conjugi bene merenti fecit.

CENS. PERP. P. P. censor perpetuus pater patriæ.

CENS. P. P. P. censor perpetuus pater patriæ.

COH. I. AFR. C. R. cohors prima africanorum civium romanorum.

COHĪ TVNG. cohors tungriorum.

C. I. O. N. B. M. F. civium illius omnium nomine bene merenti fecit.

C. K. L. C. S. L. F. C. conjugi carissimo loco concesso sibi libenter fieri curavit.

C. P. T. curavit poni titulum.

C. R. civis romanus; *or* civium romanorum; *or* curaverunt refici.

C. S. H. S. T. T. L. communi sumptu hæredum, sit tibi terra levis.

D.

D. decimus; *or* decuria; *or* decurio; *or* dedicavit; *or* dedit; *or* devotus; *or* dies; *or* diis; *or* divus; *or* dominus; *or* domus; *or* quinquaginta.

D. C. D. P. decuriones coloniæ dederunt publice.

D. D. dedit, dedicavit.

D. D. D. S. decreto decurionum datum sibi; *or* dono dedit de suo.

D. K. OCT. dedicatum kalendis octobris.

D. M. ET. M. diis manibus et memoriæ.

D. N. M. E. devotus numini majestate ejus.

D. O. S. deo optimo sacrum; *or* diis omnibus sacrum.

D. P. P. D. D. de propria pecunia dedicaverunt; *or* de pecunia publica dono dedit.

D. S. F. C. H. S. E. de suo faciendum curavit, hic situs est.

D. T. S. P. dedit tumulum sumptu proprio.

E.

E. CVR. erigi curavit.
EDV. P. D. edulium populo dedit.
E. E. ex edicto; *or* ejus ætas.
E. H. T. N. N. S. exterum hæredem titulus noster non sequitur.
E. I. M. C. V. ex jure manium consertum voco.
E. S. ET. LIB. M. E. et sibi et libertis monumentum erexit.
E. T. F. I. S. ex testamento fieri jussit sibi.
E. V. L. S. ei votum libens solvit.

F.

FAC. C. faciendum curavit.
F. C. facere curavit; *or* faciendum curavit; *or* fieri curavit; *or* fecit conditorium; *or* felix constans; *or* fidei commissum.
F. H. F. fieri hæres fecit; *or* fieri hæredes fecerunt.
F. I. D. P. S. fieri jussit de pecunia sua.
F. M. D. D. D. fecit monumentum datum decreto decurionum.
F. P. D. D. L. M. fecit publice decreto decurionum locum monumenti.
F. Q. flamen quirinalis.
F. T. C. fieri testamento curavit.
F. V. F. fieri vivens fecit.

G.

G. L. genio loci.
G. M. genio malo.
G. P. R. genio populi romani; *or* gloria populi romani.
G. R. D. gratis datus (*or* dedit).
G. S. genio sacrum; *or* genio senatus.
G. V. S. genio urbis sacrum; *or* gratis votum solvit.

H.

H. habet; *or* hac; *or* hic; *or* hastatus; *or* hæres; *or* homo; *or* honesta; *or* honor; *or* hora; *or* horis; *or* hostis.

H. B. M. F. hæres bene merenti fecit.

H. B. M. F. C. hæres bene merenti faciendum curavit.

H. C. CV. hic condi curavit; *or* hoc cinerarium constituit.

H. D. D. honori domus divinæ; *or* hæredes dono dedere.

HE. M. F. S. P. hæres monumentum fecit sua pecunia.

HIC. LOC. HER. N. S. *or* HIC. LOC. HER. NON. SEQ. hic locus hæredem non sequitur.

H. L. H. N. T. hunc locum hæres non teneat.

H. M. AD. H. N. T. *or* H. M. AD. H. N. TRAN. hoc monumentum ad hæres non transit.

H. N. S. N. L. S. hæres non sequitur nostrum locum sepulturæ.

HOC. M. H. N. F. P. hoc monumentum hæredes nostri fecerunt ponere.

H. P. C. hæres ponendum curavit.

H. P. C. L. D. D. D. hæres ponendum curavit loco, dato decreto decurionum.

H. S. C. P. S. hoc sepulcrum condidit pecunia sua; *or* hoc sibi condidit proprio sumptu.

H. S. E. hic situs est; *or* hic sepultus est.

H. T. V. P. hæres titulum vivus posuit; *or* hunc titulum vivus posuit.

I.

I. AG. in agro.

I. C. judex cognitionum.

I. D. M. inferis diis maledictis; *or* jovi deo magno.

I. F. P. LAT. in fronte pedes latum.

II. V. DD. duumviris dedicantibus.

II. VIR. AVG. duumvir augustalis.

II. VIR. COL. duumvir coloniæ.

II. VIR. I. D. duumvir juri dicundo.

II. VIR. QQ. Q. R. P. O. PEC. ALMENT. duumviro quinquennali quæstori reipublicæ operum pecuniæ alimentariæ.

III. VIR. AED. CER. triumvir ædilis cerealis.

IIII. VIR. quatuorviratus.

IIII. V. A. P. F. quatuorviri argento (*or* auro) publico feriundo.

IIII. VIREI. IOVR. DEIC. quatuorviri juri dicundo.

IIIIII. VIR. QQ. I. D. sexvir quinquennalis juri dicundo.

IN. AG. P. XV. IN. F. P. XXV. in agro pedes quindecem, in fronte. pedes viginti quinque.

I. O. M. D. D. SAC. Jovi optimo maximo, diis deabus que sacrum.

I. P. indulgentissimo patrono; *or* innocentissimo puero; *or* in pace; *or* jussit poni.

I. S. V. P. impensa sua vivus posuit (*or*, vivi posuere).

K.

K. B. M. carissimæ (*or*, carissimo) bene merenti.

K. CON. D. carissimæ conjugi defunctæ.

K. D. kalendis decembris; *or*, capite diminutus.

L.

L. liberta; *or* lucia; *or* libens.

L. B. M. D. libens bene merito dicavit; *or* locum bene merenti dedit.

L. F. C. libens (or locum, or lugens) fieri curavit; *or* libertis faciendum curavit; *or* libertis fieri curavit.

LIB. ANIM. VOT. libero animo votum.

L. L. FA. Q. L. libertis libertabus familiisque libertorum.

L. M. T. F. I. locum monumenti testamento fieri jussit.

LOC. D. EX. D. D. locus datus ex decreto decurionum.

L. P. C. D. D. D. locus publice concessus, datus decreto decurionum.

L. Q. ET. LIB. libertisque et libertabus.

L. XX. N. P. sestertiis vigenti nummum pendit.

M.

MAN. IRAT. H. manes iratos habeat.
M. B. memoriæ bonæ; *or* merente bene; *or*, mulier bona.
M. D. M. SACR. magnæ deum matri sacrum.
MIL. K. PR. militis cohortis prætoriæ.
M. P. V. millia passuum quinque; *or* monumentum (*or* memoriam) posuit vivens.

N.

NAT. ALEX. natione alexandrinus.
NB. G. nobili genere.
N. D. F. E. ne de familia exeat.
N. H. V. N. AVG. nuncupavit hoc votum numini augusto.
N. N. AVGG. IMPP. nostri augusti imperatores.
NON. TRAS. H. L. non transilias hunc locum.
N. T. M. numini tutelari municipii.
N. V. N. D. N. P. O. neque vendetur, neque donabitur, neque pignori obligabitur.

O.

OB. HON. AVGVR. ob honorem auguratus.
O. C. ordo clarissimus.
O. E. B. Q. C. ossa ejus bene quiescant condita.
O. H. IN. R. S. F. omnibus honoribus in republica sua functus.
O. LIB. LIB. omnibus libertis libertabus.
O. O. ordo optimus.
OP. DOL. opus doliare (*or* doliatum).

P.

P. B. M. patri (*or* patrono *or* posuit) bene merenti.
P. C. ET. S. AS. D. ponendum curavit et sub ascia dedicavit.
P. Q. BIN. pedes quadrati bini.
P. GAL. præfectus (*or* præses) galliarum.

PIA. M. H. S. E. S. T. T. L. pia mater hic sita est; sit tibi terra levis.

P. M. passus mille; *or* patronus municipii; *or* pedes mille; *or* plus minus; *or* pontifex maximus; *or* post mortem; *or* posuit merenti; *or* posuit mœrens; *or* posuit monumentum.

P. P. pater patriæ; *or* pater patratus; *or* pater patrum; *or* patrono posuit; *or* pecunia publica; *or* perpetuus populus; *or*, posuit [illegible]fectus; *or* prætorio prepositus; *or* propria pecunia; *or* proportione; *or* proprætor; *or* provincia Pannoniæ; *or* publice posuit; *or* publice propositum; *or* publii.

P. Q. E. *or* P. Q. EOR. posterisque eorum.

P. S. D. N. pro salute domini nostri.

P. V. S. T. L. M. posuit voto suscepto, titulum libens merito.

Q.

Q. K. quæstor candidatus.

Q. PR. *or* Q. PROV. quæstor provinciæ.

Q. R. *or* Q. RP. quæstor reipublicæ.

Q. V. A. I. qui vixit annum unum.

Q. V. qui vixit.

Q. V. A. L. M. IIII. D. V. qui vixit annos quinquaginta, menses quatuor, dies quinque.

Q. V. A. P. M. qui vixit annos plus minus.

R.

R. C. romani civitas; *or* romani cives.

R. N. LONG. P. X. retro non longe pedes decem.

ROM. ET. AVG. COM. ASI. romæ et augusto communitates asiæ.

R. P. C. reipublicæ constituendæ; *or* reipublicæ causa; *or* reipublicæ conservator; *or* retro pedes centum.

R. R. PROX. CIPP. P. CLXXIIII. rejectis ruderibus proxime cippum pedes centum septuaginta quatuor.

R. S. P. requietorium sibi posuit.

S.

S. sacellum ; *or* sacrum ; *or* scriptum; *or* semis ; *or* senatus ; *or* sepulcrum; *or* sequitur ; *or* serva; *or* sibi ; *or* singuli ; *or* situs; *or* solvit ; *or* stipendium.

S. uncia ; *or* centuria ; *or* semiuncia.

SB. sub ; *or* sibi.

S. D. D. simul dederunt (*or*, dedicaverunt).

S. ET. L. L. P. E. sibi et libertis libertabus posteris ejus.

S. F. S. sine fraude sua.

SGN. signum.

S. M. P. I. sibi monumentum poni jussit.

SOLO. PVB. S. P. D. D. D. solo publico sibi posuit, dato decreto decurionum.

S. P. C. sua pecunia constituit ; *or* sumptu propria curavit.

S. T. T. L. sit tibi terra levis.

S. V. L. D. sibi vivens locum dedit.

T.

TABVL. P. H. C. tabularis provinciæ hispaniæ citerioris.

T. C. testamento curavit (*or* constituit).

T. T. F. V. titulum testamentum fieri voluit.

V.

V. C. P. V. vir clarissimus præfectus urbis.

V. D. P. S. vivens dedit proprio sumptu; *or*, vivens de pecunia sua.

V. E. D. N. M. Q. E. vir egregius devotus numini majestatique ejus.

VI. ID. SEP. sexto idus septembris.

VII. VIR. EPVL. septemvir epulonum.

V. L. A. S. votum libens animo solvit.

VO. DE. vota decennalia.

V. S. A. L. P. voto suscepto animo libens posuit.

V. S. L. M. votum solvit libens merito.

V. V. C. C. viri clarissimi.

VX. B. M. F. H. S. E. S. T. T. L. uxor bene merenti fecit, hic situs est, sit tibi terra levis.

X.

ⱷ. mille.

X. ANNALIB. decennalibus.

X. IIII. K. F. decimo quarto kalendas februarii.

X. VIR. AGR. DAND. ADTR. IVD. decemvir agris dandis attribuendis judicandis.

XV. VIR. SAC. FAC. quindecemvir sacris faciendis.

XXX. P. IN. F. triginta pedes in fronte.

XXX. S. S. trigesimo stipendi sepultus.

§ 14.

Coins.

Roman Coins are found in great numbers in every part of Britain, and in many parts of Ireland. The most numerous are those of the Lower Empire, from Gallienus down to the reign of Arcadius and Honorius. Even the money of usurpers, who reigned in Gaul only, is very frequently discovered in districts remote from the coast. Many barbarous brass pieces, of very small size, and of the rudest execution, appear to have formed a part of the currency of this island; whether of authorised issue or the product of illegal mints cannot be determined, though their style and illegible legends led to the latter conclusion.

But the coins which deserve especial notice, and which belong to this period, and to Britain exclusively, are those of Carausius and Allectus, and the small brass of Maximian, Diocletian, and the family of Constantine, with P. LON. in the exergue.[1] It is needless to insist on the great

[1] These coins, undoubtedly struck in London, are described and engraved in my work entitled "Coins of the Romans relating to Britain," 8vo. London, 1844.

importance of the study of coins in connexion with our national antiquities, or to observe that they often supply chronological data obtainable from no other source.

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§ 15.

Roman Coin Moulds.

The debasement of the coin by Severus, afforded facilities to the forger; and the money of this period is often found to be cast, and not struck from a die, as was the practice in the Roman mints in the better times of the Empire. Utensils for the manufacture of this spurious currency have been discovered in France and in England; and the experiments of my friend, the Rev. J. B. Reade, have demonstrated that these moulds were, in this country, made on the spot where they were discovered; but, whether the pieces thus fabricated were issued by imperial authority, or were the clandestine performances of forgers, is still a matter of doubt and uncertainty.[1]

[1] See on this subject "Coins of the Romans relating to Britain," pp. 69—102, and plate vii., in which are represented the apparatus used in casting these coins. Also an article "On the Forgeries of the Public Money," Numismatic Chronicle, vol. vi. p. 57.

§ 16.

Miscellaneous Remains of the Roman-British Period.

Plate VIII.

Fig. 1 Is a perspective view of the Roman Tumuli, called "The Bartlow Hills," at Ashdon, in Essex. The height of the largest tumulus is forty-five feet, the diameter one hundred and forty-seven feet. The diameter of the three other principal hills is about one hundred feet, and the diameter of the three smallest, ninety-five feet.

2 The interior of the sepulchre or bustum, within the larger tumulus, formed of wood, and containing 1. a folding-stool. 2. A pair of strigils. 3. The large glass vessel represented in our pl. viii. fig. 9. 4. A bronze patera, with a reeded handle terminating in a ram's head. 5. A bronze dish. 6. A bronze lamp. 7. A most beautiful bronze enamelled vessel, shaped like a glue-pot (engraved in our pl. ix. fig. 11). Without the line of the chest stood a large amphora, height 22½ inches, filled with earth, ashes, and fragments of small bones.

3 The sepulchral slab discovered at Watermore, near Cirencester, and described *ante*, § 2, p. 67.

4 Another slab from the same locality, described *ante*, p. 69.

Fig. 5 The altar found at Housteads. (*Ante*, § 5, p.77.)

6 Tiled tomb found at York. (*Ante*, § 1, p. 65.)

7 Closed brick vault, discovered in one (the centre) of the smaller Barrows called the Bartlow Hills, six feet three inches long, two feet three inches and a half wide throughout, and one foot eleven inches and three quarters high, standing north and south on a bed of chalk, about a foot below the natural surface.

Plate IX.

Fig. 1 The vault fig. 7. in the previous plate, with the covering removed and shewing its contents; namely, the glass vessel fig. 8. in this plate; another glass vessel of the same character, but much smaller, containing some dark-coloured fluid, and a bucket-shaped vessel of wood with a handle at the side, engraved in our pl. xii. fig. 8.

2 The Tomb and its contents, discovered at Avisford in Sussex. *Ante*, § 1, p. 65.

3 Leaden coffin (*Ante*, § 1, p. 65), discovered on the site, of a Roman and Anglo-Saxon cemetery, near Colchester. The style of ornament might lead to the inference that it is of a much later period; but Mr. C. R. Smith cites some well authenticated accounts of discoveries of similar sarcophagi, which leave no doubt of the origin of this example. Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 297.[1]

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[1] A coffin of this description, found in the Kent Road, Southwark, is engraved in the xvii. vol. of the Archæologia, pl. 25. It has two figures of Minerva on the lid.

Fig. 4 Vessel of greenish coloured glass, taken from the smaller tumuli called the Bartlow Hills.

5 Glass vessel of the same character, containing fluid; from the larger Bartlow tumulus.

6 Another glass vessel from the same tumulus.

7 Another glass vessel from one of the lesser Barrows. Archæologia, vol. xxv. pl. 3.

8 Large urn of greenish coloured glass, discovered in the brick vault, represented in our pl. ix. fig. 1. height 11½ inches, diameter 10½ inches.[2]

9 Glass vessel of a greenish colour, filled to the brim with burnt bones. Height 15½ inches, diameter 7½ inches. From the larger Bartlow tumulus.

10 Glass vessel of the same manufacture as the others in this plate.

11 Bronze vessel, with a rectangular handle, having an indentation within the lip for the support of some instrument. Height 3¾ inches, diameter of the body, 4¾ inches. It is very elegantly enamelled throughout in green, red, and blue.[3] A fac-simile representation of this very beautiful object is given in the Archæologia, vol. xxvi.

12 The potter's kiln, discovered by Mr. Artis, at Sibson, near Warnford, in Northamptonshire. (*Ante* § 1.)

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[2] This vessel was open at the mouth, and nearly two-thirds full of a clear pale yellow liquor, covering a deposit of burnt bones, on the top of which was lying a gold ring set with a carnelion, on which were engraved two ears of corn. Among the bones was found a second brass coin of Hadrian.

[3] Mr. Gage did not appear to be aware that this description of enamelling was practised, though often rudely, yet very commonly, in Britain or Gaul, before the Romans abandoned this island. I would refer to the circular fibulæ, and other

Plate X.

GLASS VESSELS AND URNS OF EARTHENWARE.

Fig. 1 Glass bottle of the kind called Lachrymatories found at Colchester. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. i. p. 239.

2 Glass bottle from one of the Bartlow Tumuli: height 5¼ in. Archæologia, xxvi. pl. 33. fig. 4.

3 Glass bottle sealed, and containing fluid: height 7½ in. Ibid. fig. 4.

4 Glass vase, from one of the Bartlow Barrows: height 10⅜ in., diam. 5½ in. Archæologia, xxv. pl. 2. fig. 1.

5 Glass bottle found at Shefford, Bedfordshire. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. i. p. 52.

6 Fragment of a glass vase from the Ustrinum at Litlington. Archæologia, xxvi. pl. 45. fig. 8.

7 Glass cup, found in one of the Bartlow Tumuli. Archæologia, vol. xxix. pl. 1, fig. 6.

8 Vase of green glass found in the Ustrinum at Litlington. Archæologia, vol. xxvi. p. 45. fig. 7.

9 Vase of light green glass: height 9 in., circumference 5 in.; found in Bourne Park, near Canterbury.

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personal ornaments, on which we find specimens of blue and apple-green enamel, two colours prevailing on this vessel. The often-quoted passage in Pliny, lib. xxxiv. c. 48, shews that the Gauls were, in the time of that writer, very skilful in the art of plating and the ornamenting of horse-trappings. The passage in Philostratus, quoted by Mr. Gage, shews clearly that enamelling is not of classic origin, and almost points to Britain. The fibulæ referred to are different from those of the Anglo-Saxon period, so frequently discovered in Tumuli, and evidently belong to the last century of the Roman occupation. See examples in our plate xii. figs. 14 and 17, and fig. 21.

Fig. 10 to 14 Urns from the Ustrinum at Litlington, of the ordinary forms discovered throughout England.

15 Urn with cover, from the Ustrinum at Litlington. Archæologia, vol. xxvi. pl. 44. fig. 3.

16 Urn found at Upchurch, Kent. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 134.

17 to 34 Vases from the Ustrinum at Litlington, and from various other localities in England.

34 to 40 Vases from the Ustrinum at Litlington. See fig. 63.

41 Copper-coloured indented vase from Sibson, Northamptonshire. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. i. p. 7.

42 Urn found at Otterham Creek, Kent. Ibid. vol. ii. p. 135.

43 Found with fig. 63.

44 to 55 Urns found at Upchurch, Kent. Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 134.

56 Vase found at Upchurch, on the Medway, Kent. Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 134.

57 to 61 Vases of the ordinary description found throughout England. The small vase, No. 60, was found with No. 42.

62 Cinerary urn found at Colchester. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. i. p. 239.

63 Vase from the Ustrinum at Litlington. Archæologia, vol. xxvi. pl. 45. fig. 2.

64 Small vase: height 4 in., circumference 8 in.; with white ornaments, found at Colchester. Journal of British Archæological Association, vl. ii. p. 44.

PLATE XI.

VASES, PATERÆ, ETC.

Fig. 65 to 74 Vases of the ordinary forms found in various parts of England.

75 Vase found at Upchurch. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 134.

76 to 79 Vases of the ordinary form and description, from examples discovered in England.

80 Vase from the neighbourhood of the kilns at Sibson. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. i. p. 3.

81 Ibid.

82 to 86 Urns found near Upchurch, on the Medway, Kent. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 134.

87 Vase from the Ustrinum at Litlington.

88 Amphora, containing the sweepings of the bustum, from the Bartlow Tumulus. See pl. viii. fig. 2.

89 Vase found at Colchester, ornamented with a white scroll on a dark ground: height 9 in., circumference 21 in. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 44.

90 Vase resembling No. 89, found at Winchester. Winchester Book of British Archæological Association, p. 145.

91 Vase found at Upchurch. Ibid. p. 137.

92 Vase from the same locality. Ibid. p. 136.

93 Vase from the same locality. Ibid. p. 136.

94 Vase of a peculiar pattern found at Westminster. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 102.

Fig. 95 Vase from the neighbourhood of the Kilns, at Sibson. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. i. p. 3.

96 Vase from Breden, in Flanders: height 5⅛ in., diameter 5 in. Ibid. p. 8.

97 Elegant little cup of earthenware found in Norfolk. Archæological Journal, vol. i. p. 381.

98 Vase found at Upchurch. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 136.

99 Vase from the same locality.

100 to 101 Vases of the description termed Samian, found in London, and in the collection of Mr. Charles Roach Smith: height 5 in., diameter 9 in. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. i. p. 313.

102 Vase of reddish-brown pottery, with a white scroll: height 7 in., circumference 5 in.; found with No. 9. pl. x.

103 to 104 Pateræ of the common forms, found throughout England.

105 Thuribulum, or censer, from the Ustrinum at Litlington. Archæologia, vol. xxvi. pl. 45. fig. 30.

106 to 115 Pateræ, etc., from the Ustrinum at Litlington and other localities in England.

Plate XII.

BRONZE VASES, PATERÆ, LAMPS, FIBULÆ OF BRONZE, STYLI, ETC.

Fig. 1 Bronze vessel resembling a distiller's can, from one of the Bartlow Tumuli. Archæologia xxvi. pl. 33. fig. 3.

2 Bronze præfericulum, from one of the Bartlow Tumuli: height 10 in. Archæologia xxvi. pl. 33.

Fig. 3 A bronze patera, with a handle terminating in a ram's head. In this vessel lay the præfericulum, fig. 2, as here represented. See pl. viii. fig. 2., shewing the disposition of the various objects.

4 and 5 Bronze pateræ and vases from the Bartlow Tumuli. Archæologia, vols. xxv. and xxvi.

6 Elegant bronze lamp discovered in one of the Bartlow Tumuli. See our pl. viii. fig. 2.

7 Small glass cup, from one of the Bartlow Tumuli. Archæologia, vol. xxv. pl. 3. fig. 8.

8 Wooden vessel, with bronze hoops and handle: height 4½ in., diameter 2 in.; from one of the Bartlow Tumuli. Archæologia, vol. xxv. p. 8.

9 and 10 Bronze Fibulæ found at Kirkby Thore, in Westmoreland, and described by Capt. W. Henry Smyth, R.N., in the Archæologia, vol. xxxi. p. 279. No. 10. has a Celto-Roman appearance, and is probably of native workmanship.

11 to 14 Fibulæ discovered in the neighbourhood of Devizes, North Wilts. No. 14. is ornamented with a lozenge of blue enamel, like the stylus, No. 21.

15 Fibula found at Bydews, near Maidstone. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 75.

16 Fibula of gold found at Odiham, in Hampshire, and now in the British Museum (one third of the size of original). Archæological Journal, vol. ii. p. 46.[4]

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[4] Cf. Caylus, *Rec. d'Antiquités*, tom. i. pl. 94. fig. 8. The cruciform design of this fibula, and its differing from all those found in Anglo-Saxon Tumuli, warrant our assigning it to a late period of the Roman possession. "Although, in poetic descriptions, golden fibulæ are mentioned at the best period of the history of Rome, some restriction appears to have directed

Fig. 17 Circular fibula found near Devizes, coarsely enamelled in blue, green, and white.[5]

18 Bronze stylus, in the collection of Mr. C. R. Smith, found in London.

19 Bronze stylus (?) found in London, in the collection of Mr. C. R. Smith.

20 Bronze stylus found in the same locality as Nos. 9 and 10.

21 Stylus (?) found at Lancing, in Sussex. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. i. p. 149.

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their use. At the period of the civil war (Plin. xxxiii. 12.) Brutus reproaches his military tribunes with using these ornaments, thereby indirectly implying that fibulæ of this precious metal were considered as tokens of effeminacy. They appear, however, to have been bestowed on the Equites, as a reward for valour (Liv. xxxix. 31); and they were probably, at an early period, the decorations of females, their use being derived from the more refined and artistic Etruscans. The early fibulæ were of bronze, and the military generally were restricted to the wearing of silver, gold fibulæ being only allowed to the Tribunes. Valerian commanded Zosimio, the procurator of Syria, to present to Claudius II., when military tribune, two fibulæ of silver gilded, and one of gold, as an extra donative (Hist. Aug. Script. Pollio, vit. Claudii); and Aurelian conceded to the common soldier the permission to wear gold fibulæ (ibid. Vopiscus. vit. Aurel. c. 46)." S. Birch, in Archæological Journal, vol. ii. p. 47.

[5] This resembles the example given by Mr. C. R. Smith in his *Collectanea*, pl. xxvi. and justifies the remarks, made *ante*, p. 109. Cf. Delineations of Roman Antiquities, found at Caerleon; by J. E. Lee. 4to London, 1845, pl. xv. figs. 5, 6, 8.

Plate XIII.

STYLI, SPATULÆ, MIRRORS, BRACELETS, ETC.

Fig. 1 to 15 Styli, Spatulæ, and other implements, found during excavations in various localities in London, preserved in the collection of Mr. C. R. Smith.

16 Bronze wand or sceptre found at Castor in Northamptonshire. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 103.

17 Bronze box containing a speculum.[6] Archæologia, vol. xxvii. pl. 25.

18 Bronze lamp found in one of the lesser Bartlow Tumuli. Archæologia, vol. xxv. pl. 2. fig. 10.

19 The gold ring found in the glass vase, pl. ix. fig. 8.

20 One of the strigils found in the Bartlow Tumulus, pl. viii. fig. 2.

21 Bracelets of mixed metal found in an urn with coins of Antoninus Pius, etc., at Castlethorpe in Buckinghamshire. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 353.

22 Bronze bracelets found at Colchester. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 101.

23 Bronze Armilla found at Colchester. Ibid.

24 Massive bracelet of bell metal, said to have been found in a tumulus near Brighton. Ibid. vol. i. p. 148.

25 Bronze Armilla, found with a skeleton at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, in 1845.

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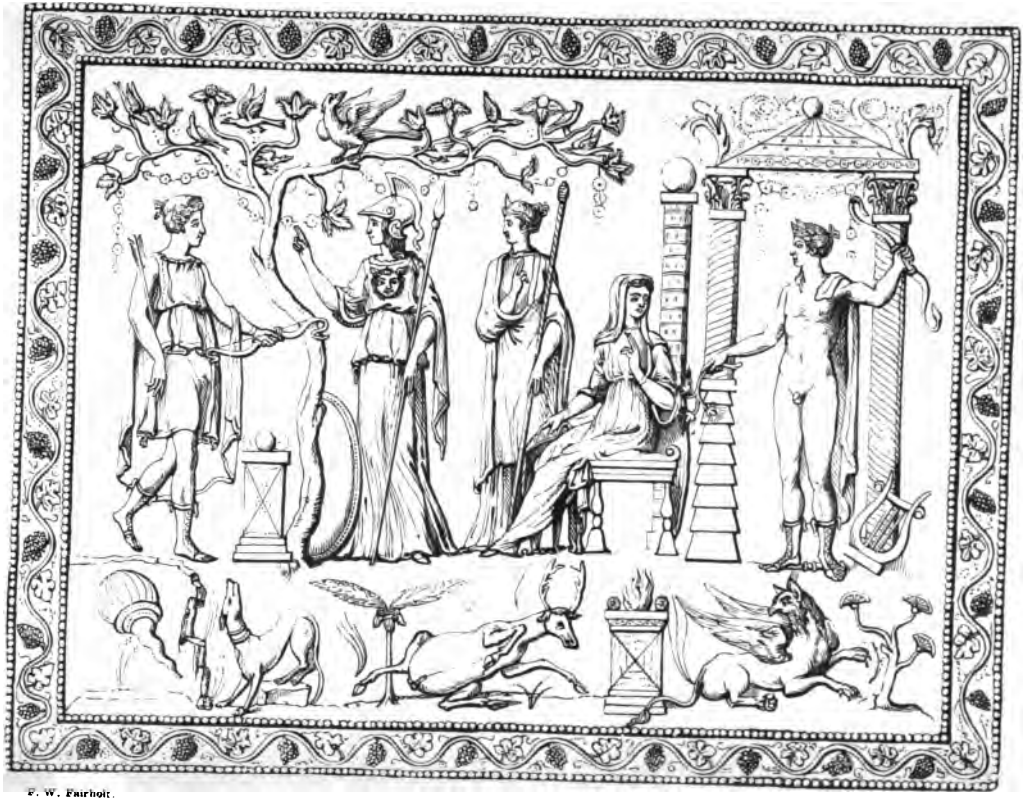
[6] The box has the head of Nero, with the *adlocutio* type, and is evidently imitated from a large brass coin of the period. This object was found with a cinerary urn in the parish of Coddenham in Suffolk, in 1823. For notices of Roman Mirrors, see Montfaucon, Antiq. Supp. tome iii. pl. 21; and Caylus, Rec. d'Antiquités, tome iii. p. 331, and tome v. p. 174.

Roman Silver Plate discovered near Newcastle.

Among the Roman remains discovered in Britain, is the remarkable object represented in the accompanying plate. It is shaped like a modern tea-board, weighs 148 ounces, and is about twenty inches long, by fifteen broad. It was found in a boggy place near Newcastle, by some children at play, and by them taken to a smith's shop; the smith sold it to a goldsmith in the town, and it finally became the property of the Duke of Northumberland. Without attempting a description of the subject represented on this plate, we may observe, that the first three female figures clearly represent Diana, Minerva, and Juno, and the fourth, perhaps, Security;[1] and

[1] The column surmounted by a globe near this figure, will remind the antiquary of the manner in which *Security* is so often represented on Roman coins, and may, probably, suggest a better interpretation than has yet been offered of the whole group, which if intended to be symbolical of events in Britain, may typify the security of the province in a state of peace. Such an explanation is suggested by the figure of Security, who alone is seated, while the other divinities stand.

ROMAN SILVER PLATE.



F. W. Fairholt.

that the male figure standing beneath the portico is Apollo, the griffin below being one of the attributes of that divinity. We leave it, however, to the study of more competent judges than ourselves, and refer those who would learn what has been said of this very perfect example of Roman art, to the explanations of Gale, Horsley, and Hodgson.

Enamelled brooch found at Kirkby Thore, with figs. 9, 10, pl. xii.

Pigs of Lead.

Several pigs of lead, inscribed with the names and titles of Roman Emperors, are preserved in the British Museum. They have been found in various parts of England, and shew that this metal was much valued, and used by the Romans or Romanised Britons. An example found at Bossington, Hants, with the name of Nero, has recently been exhibited at a meeting of the British Archæological Association.[1]

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[1] Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. i. p. 326. and p. 335. Cf. also, Archæologia, vol. xxii., p. 421, and vol. xxiii. p. 369.

PART III.

ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.

§ 1.

TUMULI.

ON the downs and other high and waste lands in various parts of England, but more especially in the eastern parts of Kent, are found extensive groups of small cone-shaped Barrows or Tumuli.

These Tumuli belong indubitably to the Anglo-Saxon period. Vast numbers of them were explored about sixty years since by the Rev. J. Douglas, an acute and sensible antiquary, who published the result of his investigations in a work illustrated by engravings executed by himself, and remarkable for their fidelity.[1]

Although it is probable that many of these Barrows have been abridged of their height by time or accident, they are, on the whole, very inferior in size to those of the Celtic period. In these groups, the least elevated Barrows contain the female subject (or children), as may be inferred by the discovery of beads, trinkets, and other objects of feminine ornament; while the

[1] Nenia Britannica; or, a Sepulchral History of Great Britain, from the Earliest Period to its General Conversion to Christianity. By the Rev. James Douglas, F.S.A. Folio, London, MDCCXCIII.

larger mounds generally cover cists containing the head of a spear,[2] the boss or umbo of a shield, which appears to have been uniformly laid on the lap of the deceased, a sword on the left side, and a knife on the right, of the skeleton, and sometimes an urn or small earthen bottle at the feet.[3] The disposition of the last mentioned objects is shown in our plate xiv. fig. 2.

The circumference of the smallest Barrows is about thirteen or fourteen feet; that of the largest thirty-three to thirty-five feet; and they are generally surrounded by a shallow trench. The cists in which the bodies are deposited, usually vary in depth from one to six feet. Douglas states that he found some which exceeded ten feet.

More recent excavations on the downs beyond Canterbury, under the direction of Lord Albert Conyngham, have added a few new objects to those already discovered, proving incontestably that these Barrows are not the burial places of the slain, but the sepulchres of a people in quiet

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[2] In the Barrows of male persons who were doubtless of humbler rank, the knife alone is found.

[3] The spear appears to have been laid by the right side of the deceased; and, unless the staff was broken for the purpose of depositing it in the cist, it must have been of about the height of its owner. It is worthy of remark that these weapons are not barbed like some of those which we see in the illuminations of Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts.

possession of the country.[4] "Their situation," observes Douglas, "near villages of Saxon names, their numbers proportioned to a small clan of people existing at a peculiar era, afford the critical evidence of their owners. They are scattered all over Britain, in places which the Saxons occupied, and are not discovered in the parts of Wales which they had not subdued. The relics, compared with those discovered in the urns found at Walsingham, in Norfolk, the subject of the beautiful old treatise on urn-burial by Dr. Browne, shew the identity of people, and evince the funeral customs of the Saxons, on their visiting this country, to be that of burning, as well as interring the dead."

Those who have been engaged in researches of this description will testify to the accuracy of these remarks, but some will be disposed to question the propriety of the inference which the author draws, when he states his opinion that the Saxons extirpated the Britons from the parts which they then occupied. That the Romanised Britons were entirely subdued by the Saxons is

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[4] These Barrows had remained undisturbed since the opening of some of them by the Rev. James Douglas. On a visit to the spot in the autumn of 1841, I suggested to Lord Albert Conyngham the opening of those which had not been explored, and had the gratification of assisting his Lordship in the opening of about sixty Barrows.

evident, but the total annihilation of the people formerly in possession of the country by their invaders, is not proved by these relics, some of which, but more particularly the urns, which are occasionally found in these graves, remind us of the pottery of the Roman British period.

These Tumuli, then, date from the period of the arrival of the Saxons in Britain, to the middle of the eighth century, when Christian sepulture was admitted within the walls of towns and monasteries,[5] and the Pagan mode of interment was abandoned. The practice may have been continued a little later in some parts of England, for the words of the edict of Charlemagne,[6] appear to shew that in France there still lingered a fondness for the earlier mode of burial. A coin of Burgred, who reigned till A. D. 874, was

[5] It would appear by the Anglo-Saxon laws, that as soon as this new mode of interment was followed, the gross impropriety of burial within the walls of the church itself ensued, in the vain desire that the corpse should rest in the most sanctified spot. The *canons of Eadgar* shew that this evil had increased; for they declare, that no man shall be buried within a church, unless he is known to have led a holy life. The *Ecclesiastical Institutes* interdict the practice, which is stated to be an old one in these lands (hiᴦ þæᴦ ealð þeap on þiᴩᴩum lanðum). *Ancient Laws and Institutes* of England, edited by Thorpe, vol. ii. pp. 250 and 408.

[6] Jubemus ut corpora Christianorum Saxonum, ad cœmiteria ecclesiæ deferantur, et non ad tumulos Paganorum. Ap. Paluz. T. J. p. 254, conf. capit. 6; cited by Douglas, Nenia Brit. p. 126.

found in Cornwall, in a tumulus containing Anglo-Saxon relics;[7] and it is not altogether improbable, that at this period in that remote part of the island, Paganism was barely extinct.[8] The fondness of the people of all countries for ancient usages, need not be illustrated here. It will be sufficient to cite the thirty-fifth canon of Ælfric, in which the priests, when attending the corpse, are enjoined to forbid the heathen songs of the laymen, etc., "lest they be imitators of the *heathenism* which they there commit."[9]

The discovery of small gold coins of the lower Empire, and of the Merovingian kings, to which loops are affixed for the purpose of their being worn as personal ornaments, is, at the present day, not likely to mislead the inquiring antiquary, who so far from regarding them as contemporary with the remains, will only perceive that the date of the interment must be limited one way, while the ornament itself might have been in use very long after the period of its fabrication.

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[7] Archæologia, vol. ix. p. 8.

[8] The Anglo-Saxon laws favour this conjecture. The secular laws of Canute forbid heathenism (hæðenscipe), and the practice of heathen rites, or the inducement to men to practise them. Anc. Laws and Institutes ed. by Thorpe, vol. i. p. 379, c. 3 and 5.

[9] ꝑonbeoðe ȝe þa hæðenam ſanȝaſ þæꝛa læꝑeðꝛa manna, etc.

§ 2.

Workmanship of Personal Ornaments of the Anglo-Saxon Period.

It will be remarked, that many of the relics discovered in Anglo-Saxon Tumuli, differ materially from each other;—that there are fibulæ which though differing in form, are similar in construction to those of the Roman British period, and that those of circular form, probably worn by women only, are of two descriptions, some bearing the figure of the cross, and others being without that symbol. A question has lately arisen among antiquaries as to the country of their fabrication. Some have maintained that they are the work of the Anglo-Saxons, while others have contended for their Byzantine origin; but, unless we can be assured that the goldsmiths of the capital of the Eastern Empire, wrought these fibulæ for export to other countries, we must seek some other city as the place of their manufacture. That city was, in all probability, Paris. These remarks apply particularly to the *buckles* studded with pastes and precious stones, which there is every reason to believe were imported from the continent. Merovingian places

of sepulture have been explored in France; and though some of the relics discovered therein differ from those found in Anglo-Saxon Tumuli, some of the buckles are identically the same.[10]

In the year 1828, a quantity of gold coins of the Merovingian series was discovered on Bagshot Heath, together with the clasp of a purse, the workmanship of which resembles very closely that of these later fibulæ and buckles,[11] and leaves no doubt that it is of continental manufacture. If these ornaments were the performance of native workmen, we are certainly in want of evidence of the fact, while there are several circumstances to warrant conjecture to the contrary. The Anglo-Saxon coinage, with the single exception of the money of Offa, which is admitted by all numismatic antiquaries to have been executed by foreign artists, is rude; rude in the extreme, when compared with these personal ornaments. Asser, in his life of the Great Alfred, informs us that

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[10] Cf. Le Cabinet de l'Amateur et de l'Antiquaire, Deuxième Année, p. 350, where a buckle is engraved, closely resembling those found in Anglo-Saxon Tumuli in Kent. Also, Mittheilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zurch, 4to. 1841. This volume contains several plates of remains of the same period, which are especially deserving the attention of the English Antiquary, on account of their resemblance to those under notice.

[11] Numismatic Chronicle, vol. vi. p. 171.

the king brought over cunning artificers in gold-smiths' work. The artificers of this description were in such repute among the Francs that, by their law, the *werh-gild* for a slave who was a good worker in gold, was higher than that of a free person of humble rank.[12] We find nothing of the kind in the Anglo-Saxon laws; and the natural inference is, that the more costly articles of personal ornament were generally imported.

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[12] Lex Rip., cited by M. Guizot in his admirable Essays on the history of France.

Fibula from a Barrow at Wingham, Kent.

§ 3.

Objects discovered in Anglo-Saxon Tumuli.

Plate XIV.

The view at the head of our plate represents a considerable group of Barrows of the Anglo-Saxon period, on Breach Down, in the immediate vicinity of the village of Barham, six miles east of Canterbury. This spot appears to have been the common burial-place of the village. A portion of the Tumuli within the area were destroyed many years since, on the making of a road which passes along the ridge of the hill; on which occasion many relics were discovered. This group of Barrows had been partially explored both by the Rev. James Douglas and Sir Thomas Mantell, when, in the autumn of 1841, nearly the whole of what remained unexamined were opened by Lord Albert Conyngham.

Fig. 2 Represents the grave of a male subject with the spear head, umbo of shield, knife, sword, etc.; and with an urn at the feet.

GLASS VESSELS.

THE examples of glass drinking vessels discovered in Anglo-Saxon Tumuli, are remarkable. They have not inappropriately been termed "tumblers" by our Antiquaries, having neither stalk nor bottom, so that they could not be placed on the table when filled. Some of them are, in fact, *cups*, and closely resemble those seen in the hands of figures carousing, in the illumination of an MS. in the Cottonian Library[1]. These cups, which, when filled, could not be set down, are analogous to those of the Greeks, inscribed ΠΡΟΠΙΝΕ ΜΗ ΚΑΤΘΗΙΣ (*drink and don't set down*).[2] The latter, however, are rare; but the frequent discovery in Tumuli of these evidences of the vice of hard-drinking, for such they certainly appear to be, furnishes a curious illustration of the habits of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers.

Fig. 3 to 5 Drinking cups of glass, from Barrows in East Kent, opened by Douglas;[3] Nos. 3. 4. and 5,

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[1] MS. Julius, A. VI. Fac-simile representations of these illustrations are given in Mr. Shaw's Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages, vol. i.

[2] A vase of this description occurs in the Catal. Durand, p. 295. No. 1006. Cf. Panofka, Recherches sur les Noms des Vases Grecs, pl. v. p. 30. and Musée Blacas, pl. xvi. 3.

[3] A fine specimen found at Clacton, Essex, is in the Museum of Mr. C. R. Smith. Glasses of precisely similar form are found in Derbyshire.

are exactly of the form represented in the illustration of the Anglo-Saxon Calendar above referred to.

6 Is ribbed, as if intended to render it less liable to be broken.

7 Drinking cup, from a Tumulus opened by Lord Albert Conyngham, on Breach Down; height six inches.

8 A singular-shaped cup from a Tumulus opened by Douglas.

9 Glass vessel found in East Kent, by Douglas.

10 Glass vessel found near Otterham Creek, Kent. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 347.

11 Glass from a Tumulus in East Kent, opened by Douglas. Nenia, pl. xvi. fig. 5.

12 Cup of a similar shape to the preceding one, found in a Barrow at Chessell, Isle of Wight. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 52.

13 Cup similar to No. 7, from a Barrow in East Kent.

14 Cup found with No. 12.

URNS.

The urns found in Anglo-Saxon Tumuli, are for the most part peculiar to the period, but some appear to be formed on the Roman model. The example found at the feet of the skeleton in the Tumulus, opened by Douglas, on Chatham Lines, a representaion of which is given in our plate xiii. fig. 33, is of the latter description, and affords another indication of the *Romanised* habits of

the Northern Races.[4] Several of the urns found at Kingston, near Derby, are classed with this period; but some of them may possibly be referred to an earlier date.

15 Urn from a Barrow in East Kent.

16 From a Barrow on Breach Down, Kent.

17 to 20 Urns from the site of a Cemetery at Kingston near Derby. Vide the Rev. J. S. Henslow's communication to the Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 60.

21 Small urn from the same locality as the four preceding ones.

22 Urn from Chessell in the Isle of Wight.

23 to 27 Urns from a Cemetery at Kingston, near Derby. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 62, 63.

28 to 29 Urns from Barrows in the Isle of Wight. Winchester book of British Archæological Association, plate, figs. 12 and 13, p. 151. No. 28 has much the appearance of an urn of the Celtic period.[5]

30 to 31 Urns from the same locality as Nos. 23 to 27.

32 Urn from a Barrow on Breach Downs, opened by Lord Albert Conyngham.

33 Another Urn from a Barrow on Breach Downs, opened by Lord Albert Conyngham.

34 Urn or rather Bottle, from a Barrow on Chatham Lines, opened by Douglas.

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[4] This gentleman considers them *aboriginal British*; but, though there is no record of weapons found on the spot, this is certainly not tenable, while the Saxon name of the place is strongly against such a supposition.

[5] The paper illustrating these discoveries is very far from satisfactory, and appears to have been drawn up in haste.

35 Urn from the same locality as Nos. 30, 31. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 63.

Plate XV.

BRONZE DISHES, AND PATERÆ.

It seems not improbable that these bronze dishes belong in reality to the Romano-British period. The workmanship of all, and the classical form of Nos. 4 and 5, of our plate favour this conjecture.

1 Bronze dish from a Barrow at Chatham, Douglas, Nenia Brit. pl. xii. fig. 4.

2 A similar dish from a Barrow at Chatham. Ibid. pl. ii. fig. 1.

3 Another dish from a Barrow at Chatham. Ibid. pl. ii. fig. 3.

4 Patera from a Barrow near Marlborough, opened by Sir R. C. Hoare. Anc. Wilts. vol. ii. pl. 6.

5 Patera of elegant shape from a Tumulus at Wingham, East Kent, opened by Lord Albert Conyngham.

BOXES AND BUCKETS.

The buckets and boxes sometimes found in Anglo-Saxon interments doubtless belonged to women, as they are generally discovered in those graves in which jewels and personal ornaments have been deposited. The grave opened in Bourne Park[1]

[1] Archæological Journal, vol. i. p. 255.

contained a bucket, and also weapons; but it probably held both husband and wife. A Barrow opened on Roundway Down contained a bucket, and a *monile* or necklace, precisely similar to that in our pl. xvii. fig. 13.

6 Brass box from a Barrow in Kent. Nenia Brit. pl. xviii. fig. 1.

7 Bucket from a Barrow on Chatham Lines. Ibid. pl. xii. fig. 11. Height 7½ in.; diam. 8 in.

8 Bucket from a Tumulus near Marlborough, opened by Sir R. C. Hoare. Anc. Wilts. vol. ii. pl. vi.

WEAPONS.

THESE consist of the long broad sword before alluded to; a spear generally with a remarkably elongated head or blade, but without barb, as we find them represented in Anglo-Saxon MS.; the knife; the shield, of which the boss or umbo alone exists; and the remains of bows and arrows. In one Barrow an axe-head of iron has been found. Both the sword and spear differ materially from those of the Romans, the former realising the description of Tacitus before noticed, and the latter being formed of *iron* and somewhat clumsily wrought. Several specimens are in the collections of Mr. Rolfe of Sandwich, and Mr. C. R. Smith.

9 to 11 Iron knives of the ordinary description, from Barrows in East Kent. They are generally found lying on the right side of male skeletons. Fig. 10. is of a less common shape.

12 Small spear-head, from a Barrow on Breach Down.

13 Arrow-heads, from Barrows in East Kent.

14 Sword blade, of the usual form, found in Barrows in East Kent.

15 Spear-head, from a Barrow in Kent.[2]

16 Spear-head, from a Barrow in Kent. Douglas, Nenia Brit. pl. iii.

17 and 18. Swords of the usual form, from Barrows in East Kent.

19 Handle of a sword, found in a Barrow at Gilton, near Ash (drawn on a larger scale to shew the form of the hilt). Archæologia xxx. pl. xi. fig. 4.

20 Axe head, from a burial-place near Ramsgate. In the collection of Mr. Rolfe.

UMBONES OF SHIELDS.

THESE are generally found lying between the legs, as if the shield had been placed in the lap of the deceased. They are of various forms, as will be seen by the specimen engraved, Nos. 23 and 25 being, perhaps, of most frequent occurrence.

21 Umbo, from a Barrow in North Wilts, opened by Sir R. C. Hoare.

22 „ From a Barrow at Sittingbourne, Kent. Archæological Album, pl. i. fig. 14.

23 „ From a burial place at Fairford, Gloucestershire. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 53.

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[2] Some of the spear heads of this period are remarkable for the length of the head of the blade. Those found at Stowting are thus distinguished.

24 Umbo, from a Barrow in Breach Down. Archæologia xxx. p. 49.

25 „ From a Barrow in Breach Down. Ibid.

26 „ From a burial place at Fairford, found with No. 23.

27 „ Of very remarkable form, found at Driffield, Yorkshire. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 55.

FIBULÆ.

THE Anglo-Saxon Fibulæ are of two very distinct kinds; namely, those of circular form and those resembling examples of the Roman period. The latter may almost be classed with the later Roman fibulæ, but the former are better distinguished. The latest circular fibulæ of the Anglo-Saxons are those which have the ornaments disposed in the form of a cross, but we are not on that account to conclude that the owner was a Christian. The Symbol of our faith was, after the age of Constantine, openly exhibited, and being a common form of ornament would be adopted, and imitated, and worn by persons who were Pagans. Excavations in many Pagan Tumuli lead to this inference; due regard, however, being had to the fact that the Pagan mode of sepulture may possibly have continued for a short time after the introduction of Christianity.

28 and 29. Fibulæ of lead, doubtless of the Pagan Saxon

period, described by Mr. Fairholt, in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 309.

30 Fibula, found at Chessell, Isle of Wight. Winchester book of British Archæological Association, p. 151.

31 Fibula, found at Fairford, Gloucestershire. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 54.

Plate XVI.

FIBULÆ.

1 Bronze Fibula, found on Shalcombe Down, Isle of Wight, half the size of original. Winchester Book of British Archæological Association, p. 151, No. 1. of plate.

2 Jewelled Fibula, found in the same locality. Ibid. p. 151.

3 Fibula, from a Barrow at Chartham, East Kent. Nenia Brit. pl. xxi. fig. 9.

4 Fibula, from a Barrow on Chatham Lines. Ibid. pl. ix. fig. 2.

5 Jewelled Fibula, found at Gilton, near Ash, Kent. Archæologia, vol. xxx. pl. ii. fig. 2.

6 Jewelled Fibula, from a Barrow on Breach Down.

7. Jewelled Fibula, from a Barrow in Kent.

8. Bronze Fibula, from a burial place at Shalcombe Down, Isle of Wight. Winchester Book of British Archæological Association, p. 151.

9. Fibula, from a Barrow at Stowting, Kent, set with red and blue glass. Vide the Rev. F. Wrench's Description of Antiquities, found in that parish, 8vo.

10. A beautiful Fibula with a gold rim, set with red and blue stone and glass, found at Sittingbourne, Kent,

and in the possession of the Rev. James Vallance. The engraving is about half the size of the original.

11 Fibula set with coloured pastes; from a Barrow at Chartham. Nenia Brit. pl. v. fig. 1.

12 Gold shell of a Fibula ploughed up at Sutton, near Woodbridge. Archæological Album, p. 206.

13 Very large Fibula found in a Barrow at Chatham ($\frac{1}{3}$ the size of original). Nenia Brit. pl. x. fig. 7.

14 The back of No. 13. shewing the action of the tongue, which is rarely found entire.

15 Gold Fibula with bronze rim, set with pastes, from a Barrow excavated by Lord Albert Conyngham at Wingham.

16 Fibula found at Gilton in the parish of Ash, Kent. Archæologia, vol. xxx. pl. ii. fig. 3.

17 Fibula found at Gilton. Ibid.

18 Fibula found near Colchester. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 42. This example may belong to the Romano-British period.

Plate XVII.

FIBULÆ.

1 Bronze Fibula from a Barrow in Kent. Nenia Brit. pl. xv. fig. 5.

2 Another bronze Fibula from a Barrow in Kent.

3 Fibula found at Badly, Northamptonshire. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. i. p. 61.

4 Bronze Fibula originally gilt, found in Yorkshire. About $\frac{1}{3}$ of the size. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 311.

5 Bronze Fibula from a burial place on Shalcombe Down, Isle of Wight. Winchester Book of British Archæological Association, p. 151.

6 Bronze Fibula from a Barrow at Chatham (about ½ size). Nenia Brit. pl. iv. fig. 7.

7 Another Fibula from a Barrow at Chatham (½ size). Ibid. pl. ii. fig. 3.

BUCKLES.

8 Buckle from a Tumulus at Chatham (½ size). Nenia Brit. Vig. p. 53.

9 Buckle of bronze gilt, found in a Tumulus on Breach Down by Lord Albert Conyngham.

10 An elegant Buckle found at Gilton in the parish of Ash, Kent. Archæologia, vol. xxx. pl. ii. fig. 5.

BULLÆ, CROSSES, PENDENT ORNAMENTS, ETC.

11 Bulla of gold from a Barrow at Chartham, Kent. (⅔ds of size).[3] Nenia Brit. pl. xxi. fig. 1.

12 Another Bulla from a Barrow at Wingham. Archæological Album, pl. iii. fig. 4.

13 Bulla of gold set with a ruby, found in a Barrow on Breach Down by Lord Albert Conyngham. Archæologia, vol. xxx. p. 47.

14 Bulla of gold from a Barrow in Kent, (½ size). Nenia Brit. pl. x. fig. 1.

15 Bulla of silver from a Barrow at Sibert's Wold, Kent. Ibid. pl. xxi. No. 1. fig. 3.

16 Pendent ornament set with coloured glass, found at Sibert's Wold, Kent. (½ size). Ibid. pl. xxi. No. 1. fig. 2.

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[3] The device on this bulla is supposed by Douglas to be the Knot of Hercules; but the very northern character of the interlaced object suggests a different interpretation.

17 Bulla of gold set with a garnet from a Barrow in Kent. (⅔ size). Ibid. pl. xxi. No. 1. fig. 6.

18 Another from a Barrow in Kent. Ibid. pl. xxi. No. 2. fig. 8.

19 Jewelled cross from a Barrow in Kent. (½ size). Ibid. Vignette, p 67.

20 Another cross from a Barrow in Kent. (½ size). Ibid. page 67.

21 Another from a Barrow in Kent. Ibid.

22 Small bronze cross from a Tumulus at Wingham. Archæological Album, pl. iii. fig. 8.

23 Fragment from a Barrow at Gilton. Archæologia, vol. xxx.

Plate XVIII.

PERSONAL ORNAMENTS, UTENSILS, ETC.

1 A set of instruments strung on a ring, probably comprising an ear-pick and tooth-pick (½ size), found near Fairford, Gloucestershire. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 54.

2 Bronze "Fæx-nedl," or hair pin, from a Barrow opened by the Rev. J. P. Bartlett on Breach Down. (about ½ size).[4] Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. i. p. 317.

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[4] Hair pins of bronze, and of a much simpler form, are often found with female skeletons. A Barrow opened by me near Firle Beacon in Sussex, a few years since, contained nothing beside the body but a mass of long light coloured hair and a pin of bronze of the plainest form, about 2½ inches long. Various specimens may be seen in Douglas.

3 Another hair-pin, with a jewelled head, found at Wingham, Kent. Archæological Album, pl. iii. fig. 6.

4 Perforated Spoon,[5] found in a Barrow in East Kent. Nenia Brit. pl. ii. fig. 9.

5 and 6. Shears of the usual form, from Barrows in East Kent. Ibid. pl. v. No. 2. figs. 2, 3, 5.

7 and 8. Tweezers of the ordinary description, from Barrows in East Kent, the Isle of Wight, etc.

9 and 10. Bone pins, probably for the hair, found in Barrows on Breach Downs.

11 Linked Jewelled pins (in the manner of the modern article of jewellery called " the Union pin"), from a Barrow near Buxton, Derbyshire. Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 237.

12 Linked pins, with chain of Bronze, from a Barrow on Breach Down, Kent.

13 Monile or Necklace, found in a Barrow in Derbyshire, by Mr. Bateman. A necklace precisely similar, was found a few years since, with a bucket, on Roundway Down, near Devizes, Wilts.

14 to 24. Examples of Beads found by Douglas in various Tumuli in East Kent. Vide Nenia Brit. pls. ii. iv. vi. viii. ix. xxi.

These beads are found of various colours, and are sometimes formed of variegated vitrified pastes. Some are of crystal, others of an elongated form, composed of amethystine quartz and nearly the length of the second joint of the finger.

[5] This is supposed by Douglas to have been used in magical incantations. His remarks, at considerable length, will be found in illustration of the plate in which this relic is engraved.

The latter seem to be peculiar to this period. A fine series, found in a Barrow on Breach Down by Lord Albert Conyngham, is engraved in the Archæologia, vol. xxx. pl. i. fig. 5. Very rude beads of amber are frequently discovered in these graves.[6]

25 Comb, from a Barrow on Chatham Lines. Nenia Brit. pl. xviii. fig. 9.[7]

26 Crystal Ball, supposed to have been used for magical purposes;[8] set, and suspended from two rings;

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[6] Examples of all these beads, drawn to the actual size, will be found in the illustrations of the Nenia. A considerable number of beads of various kinds was found in the Breach Down Barrows.

[7] The reader is referred to a very interesting notice by Mr. T. C. Croker in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. ii. p. 328, of discoveries of sepulchral interments at a place called Pier-o-wall in the Orkney Islands. Among these are a singularly shaped fibula *and a comb*. These relics certainly do not appear to be Saxon, but Danish; and we would suggest to the intelligent author of this notice, that the word *Wall* or *Waal* is pretty good evidence that the locality had its name from the visit of the Danes, and that *Wahl* A.S. a stranger or foreigner, is a better interpretation than the old Norse, *slaughter*, though slaughter and a foreign visit were in those days too often synonymous.

[8] In the Roman tomb discovered at Avisford (ante p. 73. note [7]), a crystal ball was found. These balls are not unfrequently discovered in Anglo-Saxon Tumuli, being sometimes strung on an armlet, and they certainly favour the conjecture of the sagacious author of the *Nenia*. Small spheres formed of precious stones were believed to possess great

found in a Barrow on Chatham Lines. Nenia Brit. pl. iv. fig. 8.

27 Silver ear-ring from a Barrow on Breach Down.

28 Silver ring, probably from the neighbourhood of Barham Downs, supposed to be Anglo-Saxon from the resemblance of the ornament to the following.

29 Ring from a Barrow on Sibert's Wold. Douglas, Nenia Brit. pl. xxii.

PLATE XIX.[9]

1 to 3. The face, back and edge of the beautiful relic known as *King Alfred's Jewel*, found in 1693, at Newton Park, some distance north of the site of Athelney Abbey, in Somersetshire, near the junction of the Parret and the Thone.[10] The inscription on the edge, which is bevelled towards the front, is ✝ AELFRED MEL HEHT LEVVRLAN.—*i.e.* AELFRED ME ORDERED TO BE WROUGHT. The miniature is formed of enamelled mosaic work, and is

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virtue, if worn on the arm. "*Chrisolitus debet perforari et in sinistro brachio suspendi*," says a MS. quoted by Mr. Wright in a paper communicated by him to the Society of Antiquaries, vol. xxx. p. 438. The crystal ball represented in fig. 26. seems to be one of these supposed talismans.

[9] The objects represented in this plate belong to a period later than that originally intended to be comprised in the series of Pagan Anglo-Saxon remains, but their beauty and interest claim a place for them here.

[10] Shortly after its discovery it came into the possession of Colonel Nathaniel Palmer, of Fairfield, Somersetshire; and in the year 1718, his son Thomas Palmer, Esq., presented it to the Ashmolean Museum, where it is now preserved.

covered and protected by an oval plate of rock crystal. The back consists of a plate of gold, on which is engraved a fleur-de-lys-shaped figure, elaborately ornamented and covering the surface. The relic terminates in the head of a dolphin; from the mouth of which projects a small tube traversed by a gold pin, which must, at one time, have served as rivet securing the wooden stem to which it was fixed.

4 Enamelled ring bearing the inscription ETHELVVLF R. found near Salisbury, and preserved in the British Museum. Archæologia, vol. vii. p. 421.

5 Jewelled ornaments to the mouth of a purse, found with a number of gold coins of the Merovingian period on Bagshot Heath, in the year 1828. The shells and chains are of fine gold; the workmanship of the latter being as neat as that of the famous Trichinopoly chains. The circular compartments are set with garnets, and the squares with coloured pastes, like the fibulæ of this age, a cruciform cavity being left in the centre. (Actual size).

6 The object commonly called "St. Cuthbert's Cross" (though the designation has been questioned), found, with human remains and other relics of the Anglo-Saxon period, in the Cathedral of Durham in 1827. (Actual size).

7 Ring of solid gold found in a meadow at Bosington, near Stockbridge, Hampshire. The legend is NOMEN EHLLA FIDES IN XPO, and by the style of the letters and the engraving, it may be considered as an early example of Anglo-Saxon workmanship (actual size). Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. i. p. 341.

APPENDIX.

ANTONINI ITER BRITANNIARUM.

A Gessoriaco de Galliis Ritupis in Portu Britanniarum.

Stadia. Numero, cccccl.

ITER I.

	M. P.	Corrected Numbers.	Authorities.	Presumed Sites.	English Miles.
A LIMITE, i.e., A VALLO RÆTORIUM USQUE	CLVI			From the Boundary, i. e. the Wall, to Flamborough .	156
A BREMENIO CORSTOPITUM . . .	XX			From Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Corbridge	20
VINDOMORA . . .	IX			Ebchester . . .	9
VINOVIA . . .	XIX			Binchester . .	19
CATARACTONI . .	XXII			Catarick, (near). .	22
ISURIUM . . .	XXIV			Aldborough . .	24
EBURACUM, LEG. VI. VICTRIX . . .	XVII			York . . .	17

	M. P.	Corrected Numbers.	Authorities.	Presumed Sites.	English Miles.
DERVENTIONE . .	VII			Stamford Bridge .	7
DELGOVITIA . .	XIII			Fimber . . .	13
PRAETORIO . .	XXV			Flamborough . .	25

ITER II.

A VALLO AD PORTUM RITUPIS . .	CCCCLXXXI / CCCCCXXXI			From the wall to Richborough . .	531
A BLATO BULGIO . .	XII			Bulness . . .	12
CASTRA EXPLORATORUM	XII			Carlisle . . .	12
LUGUVALLIO . .	XII			Plumpton Wall .	12
VOREDA . . .	XIV			Whelp Castle . .	14
BROVONACIS . . .	XIII			Brough . . .	13
VERTERIS . . .	XIII			Bowes . . .	13
LAVATRIS . . .	XIV			Ovynford . . .	14
CATARACTONI . .	XIII			Catarick, (near). .	13
ISURIUM . . .	XXIV			Aldborough . .	24
EBURACUM . . .	XVII			York . . .	17
CALCARIA . . .	IX			Tadcaster . . .	9

	M. P.	Corrected Numbers.	Authorities.	Presumed Sites.	English Miles.
NOVIOMAGO . . .	X	XV	R. of Ciren.	Holwood Hill . .	15
VAGNIACIS . . .	XVIII			Northfleet . .	18
DUROBROVIS . . .	IX			Rochester . . .	9
DUROLEVO . . .	XVI	VIII	Har. Battley	Newington . .	8
DUROVERNO . . .	XII	XVIII	R. of Ciren.	Canterbury . .	18
AD PORTUM RITUPIS .	X			Richborough . .	10
ITER III.					
A LONDINIO AD PORTUM DUBRIS . . .	LXVI	LXXI	act. distance.	From London to Dover . . .	71
DUROBRIVIS . . .	XXVII	XXX	id.	Rochester . . .	30
DUROVERNO . . .	XXV	XXVI	id.	Canterbury . .	26
AD PORTUM DUBRIS .	XIV	XV	id.	Dover . . .	15
ITER IV.					
A LONDINIO AD PORTUM LEMANIS . .	LXVIII	LXXII	act. dist.	From London to Lymne . . .	72

	M. P.	Corrected Numbers.	Authorities.	Presumed Sites.	English Miles.
DUROBRIVIS . . .	XXVII	XXX	act. dist.	Rochester . . .	30
DUROVERNO . . .	XXV	XXVI	id.	Canterbury . .	26
AD PORTUM LEMANIS .	XVI			Lymne . . .	16

ITER V.

A LONDINIO LUGUVALLIUM AD VALLUM .	CCCCXLIII	CCCCXLVI		From London to Old Penrith, near the wall	446
CESAROMAGO . .	XXVIII			Widford . . .	28
COLONIA . . .	XXIV			Colchester . .	24
VILLA FAUSTINI . .	XXXV			Woolpit . . .	35
ICIANOS . . .	XVII			Thetford . . .	17
CAMBORICO . . .	XXXV			Cambridge . .	35
DUROLIPONTE . .	XXV			Ramsey . . .	25
DUROBRIVIS . . .	XXXV			West Lynne . .	35
CAUSENNIS . . .	XXX			Boston . . .	30
LINDO	XXVI	XXXVI	Harrison	Lincoln . . .	36
SEGELOCI . . .	XIV			Littleborough . .	14
DANO	XXI			Doncaster . .	21

	M. P.	Corrected Numbers.	Authorities.	Presumed Sites.	English Miles.
CAMBODUNO . . .	XX	XXX	act. distance.	Eland . . .	30
MANUCIO . . .	XVIII	XXVIII	id.	Manchester . .	28
CONDATE . . .	XVIII	XXIII	R. of Cirencest.	Middlewich . .	23
DEVA. LEG. XX. VICTRIX	XX			Chester . . .	20
BOMIO	X			Queen Hope . .	10
MEDIOLANO . . .	XX			Whitchurch . .	20
RUTUNIO . . .	XII			Wem, near . .	12
URIOCONIO . . .	XI			Wroxeter . . .	11
USOCONA . . .	XI	IX	act. distance.	Oconyate . . .	9
PENNOCRUCIO . .	XII	XVI	id.	Penkridge . .	16
ETOCETO . . .	XII			Wall . . .	12
MANDUESSEDO . .	XVI			Manchester . .	16
VENONIS . . .	XII			Claybrooke . .	12
BENAVENTA . . .	XVII	XX	act. distance.	Daventry . . .	20
LACTODORO . . .	XII			Towcester . . .	12
MAGIOVINTO . . .	XVII	XVI	Iter vi.	Fenny Stratford .	16
DUROCOBRIVIS . .	XII	XII		Dunstable . . .	12
VEROLAMIO . . .	XII			Verulam . . .	12
SULLONIACIS . .	IX			Brockley-hill . .	9
LONDINIO . . .	XII			London . . .	12

	M. P.	Corrected Numbers.	Authorities.	Presumed Sites.	English Miles.
LEGEOLIO	XVI			Castleford	16
EBURACO	XXI			York	21
ISUBRIGANTUM	XVII			Aldborough	17
CATARACTONI	XXIV			Catarick, (near)	24
LAVATRIS	XVIII	XIII	Iter II	Ovynford	13
VERTERIS	XIII	XIV	id.	Bowes	14
BROCAVO	XX	XIII	id.	Brough	13
LUGUVALLIO	XXII	XXVII	id.	Old Penrith	17

ITER VI.

A LONDINIO LINDO	CLVI			From London to Lincoln	156
VEROLAMIO	XXI			Verulam	21
DUROCOBRIO	XII			Dunstable	12
MAGIOVINIO	XII			Fenny Stratford, (near)	12
LACTODORO	XVI			Towcester	16
ISANNAVATIA	XII			Daventry	12
TRIPONTIO	XII			Lilburn	12

	M. P.	Corrected Numbers.	Authorities.	Presumed Sites.	English Miles.
VENONIS . . .	IX			Claybrook . .	9
RATIS	XII			Leicester . . .	12
VEROMETO . . .	XIII	XII	Iter VIII.	Willoughby, (near) .	12
MARGIDUNO . . .	XIII	XII	id.	East Bridgeford .	12
AD PONTEM . . .	VII			Farndon . . .	7
CROCOCOLANA . .	VII			Brough near Collingham . . .	7
LINDO	XII			Lincoln . . .	12

ITER VII.

A REGNO LONDINIUM .	XCVI	CVI		From Chichester to London. . .	106
CLAUSENTO . . .	XX			Bishops Waltham .	20
VENTA BELGARUM .	X			Winchester . .	10
CALLEVA ATTREBATUM .	XXII	XXXII	act. distance.	Reading . . .	32
PONTIBUS . . .	XXII			Old Windsor . .	22
LONDINIO . . .	XXII			London . . .	22

ITER VIII.

	M. P.	Corrected Numbers.	Authorities.	Presumed Sites.	English Miles.
AB EBURACO LONDINIUM	CCXXVII			From York to London	227
LAGECIO . . .	XXI			Castleford . . .	21
DANO	XVI			Doncaster . . .	16
AGELOCO . . .	XXI			Littleborough . .	21
LINDO	XIV			Lincoln . . .	14
CROCOCOLANA . .	XIV	XII	Iter VI.	Brough near Collingham . . .	12
MARGIDUNO . . .	XIV			E. Bridgeford . .	14
VERNOMETO . . .	XII			Willoughby, (near) .	12
RATIS	XII			Leicester . . .	12
VENONIS . . .	XII			Claybrook . . .	12
BANNAVANTO . .	XVIII	XX	act. distance.	Daventry . . .	20
MAGIOVINTO . . .	XXVIII			Fenny Stratford, (near)	28
DUROCOBRIVIS . .	XII			Dunstable . .	12
VEROLAMIO . . .	XII			Verulam . . .	12
LONDINIO . . .	XXI			London . . .	21

ITER IX.

	M. P.	Corrected Numbers.	Authorities.	Presumed Sites.	English Miles.
A VENTA ICENORUM LONDINIUM	CXXVIII			From Castor to London	128
SITOMAGO	XXXI			Stowmarket	31
COMBRETONIO	XXII			Stratford	22
AD ANSAM	XV			Toleshunt Knights	15
CAMALODUNO	VI			Maldon	6
CANONIO	IX			Canewdon	9
CÆSAROMAGO	XII	XVII	act. distance.	Widford	17
DUROLITO	XVI			Romford	16
LONDINIO	XV	XII	R. of Ciren.	London	12

ITER X.

A GLANOVENTA MEDIOLANUM	CL			From Cockermouth to Whitchurch	150
GALAVA	XVIII	XIII	act. distance.	Keswick	13
ALONE	XII	XVII	id.	Ambleside	17

	M. P.	Corrected Numbers.	Authorities.	Presumed Sites.	English Miles.
GALACUM . . .	XIX	XIII	act. distance.	Kendal . . .	13
BREMETONACIS . .	XXVII	XXIV	Longol. Lib.	Lancaster . . .	24
COCCIO	XX			Ribchester . .	20
MANCUNIO . . .	XVII	XXVII	Cod. Cusan.	Manchester . .	27
CONDATE . . .	XVIII	XXIII	R. of Ciren.	Middlewick . .	23
MEDIOLANO . . .	XVIII			Whitchurch . .	18

ITER XI.

A SEGONTIO DEVAM .	LXXXIII	LXXIII		From Caer Seiont to Chester . . .	73
CONOVIO . . .	XXIV	XXVII	act. distance.	Caer Hên . . .	27
VARIS	XIX			Bodvari. St. Asaph .	19
DEVA	XXXII	XXVII	act. distance.	Chester . . .	27

ITER XII.

	M. P.	Corrected Numbers.	Authorities.	Presumed Sites.	English Miles.
A MARIDUNO URICONIUM	CLXXXVI	CLXXVI		From Caermarthen to Wroxeter	176
LEUCARO	XV	XX	act. distance.	Lwghor	20
NIDO	XV	XI	id.	Neath	11
BOVIO	XV	XXV	id.	Boverton	25
ISCA. LEGIO II. AVG*usta*	XXVII			Caerleon	27
BURRIO	IX	VIII	act. distance.	Usk	8
GOBANNIO	XII			Abergavenny	12
MAGNIS	XXII			Kenchester	22
BRAVINIO	XXIV			Lentwardine	24
URIOCONIO	XXVII			Wroxeter	27

ITER XIII.

AB ISCA CALLEVAM	CIX	CXIX		From Cærleon to Reading	119
BURRIO	IX	VIII	R. of Ciren.	Usk	8
BLESTIO	XI	XII	id.	Monmouth	12

	M. P.	Corrected Numbers.	Authorities.	Presumed Sites.	English Miles.
ARICONIO	XI			Ross	11
GLEVO	XV			Gloucester	15
DUROCORNOVIO	XIV	XVI	act. distance.	Cirencester	16
SPINIS	XV	XL	id.	Speen	40
CALLEVA	XV	XVII	id.	Reading	17

ITER XIV.

ALIO ITINERE AB ISCA, CALLEVAM	CIII			Another way from Caerleon to Reading	103
VENTA SILURUM	IX			Caerwent	9
ABONE	IX			near the Severn	9
TRAJECTUS	IX			Bristol	9
AQUIS SOLIS	VI	XI	act. distance.	Bath	11
VERLUCIONE	XV			Spy Park	15
CUNETIONE	XX			Rudge Farm	20
SPINIS	XV	XIII	id.	Speen	13
CALLEVA	XV	XVII	id.	Reading	17

ITER XV.

	M. P.	Corrected Numbers.	Authorities.	Presumed Sites.	English Miles.
A CALLEVA (?) . .	CXXXVI	CXXXXVI		From Reading to Exeter . . .	146
VINDOMI . . .	XV			Vine, near E. Sherbourne . . .	15
VENTA BELGARUM .	XXI			Winchester . .	21
BRIGE	XI			Broughton . .	11
SORBIODUNI . . .	VIII	IX	act. distance.	Old Sarum . .	9
VINDOCLADIA . .	XII	XXII	id.	Blandford . . .	22
DURNOVARIA . . .	IX	XVI	Edit. Flor.	Dorchester . .	16
MORIDUNO . . .	XXXVI			Honiton . . .	36
ISCA DUMNUNIORUM .	XV	XVI	act. distance.	Exeter . . .	16

PTOLEMY.

The Position of the British Island Albion.

	Longitude.	Latitude.
The Description of the Northern Side, beyond which is the ocean called Deucaledonian.		
Peninsula Novantum with a promontory of the same name . . .	21 00	61 40
Rerigonian Bay	20 30	60 50
Bay of Vidotara	21 30	60 30
Estuary of Clota	22 15	59 40
Lelannonian Bay	24 00	60 40
Promontory of Epidium . . .	23 00	60 40
Mouth of River Longus . . .	24 00	60 40
Mouth of River Itys . . .	27 00	60 00
Bay Volsas	29 00	60 30
Mouth of River Nabæus . . .	30 00	60 30
Promontories Tarvidum and Orcas	31 20	60 15
The Description of the Western Side, which lies along the Irish and Vergivian seas, after the Peninsula Novantum, which hath as above .	21 00	61 40
Mouth of River Abravannus . .	19 20	61 00
Æstuary Jena	19 00	60 30

	Longitude.	Latitude.
Mouth of River Deva	18 00	60 00
Mouth of River Novius	18 20	59 30
Æstuary Ituna	18 30	58 45
Æstuary Moricambe	17 30	58 20
Haven of the Setantii	17 20	57 45
Æstuary Belisama	17 30	57 20
Æstuary Seteia	17 00	57 00
Mouth of River Toisobius	15 40	56 20
Promontory of the Cancani	15 00	56 00
Mouth of River Stucia	15 20	55 30
Mouth of River Tuerobius	15 00	55 00
Promontory Octapitarum	14 20	54 30
Mouth of River Tobius	15 30	54 30
Mouth of River Ratostathybius	16 30	54 30
Æstuary Sabriana	17 20	54 30
Æstuary Vexala	16 00	53 30
Promontory of Hercules	14 00	53 00
Promontory Antivestæum, sometimes called Bolerium	11 00	52 30
Promontory Damnonium, called also Ocrinum	12 00	51 30
A Description of the next side lying towards the South, and bounded by the British Ocean, after the Promontory Ocrinum.		
Mouth of River Cenion	14 00	51 45
Mouth of River Tamarus	15 40	52 10
Mouth of the River Isaca	17 00	52 20
Mouth of the River Alaenus	17 40	52 40
Great Haven	19 00	53 00
Mouth of River Trisanton	20 20	53 00

	Longitude.	Latitude.
New Haven	21 00	53 30
Promontory Cantium . . .	22 00	54 00
The Description of the next side lying towards the South-east, along which flows the German Ocean, after the Promontory Tarvidum, or Orcas, mentioned before.		
Promontory Vervedrum . .	31 00	60 00
Promontory Berubium . . .	30 30	59 40
Mouth of the River Ila . .	30 00	59 40
High Bank	29 00	59 40
Mouth of the River Loxa . .	28 30	59 40
Æstuary Vara	27 30	59 40
Æstuary Tuae	27 00	58 00
Mouth of the River Celnius . .	27 00	58 45
Promontory Taizalum . . .	27 30	58 30
Mouth of the River Diva . .	26 00	58 30
Æstuary Tava	25 00	58 30
Mouth of the River Tinna . .	24 30	58 45
Æstuary Boderia . . .	22 30	58 45
Mouth of the River Alaunus . .	21 40	58 30
Mouth of the River Vedra . .	20 10	58 30
Bay of Dunum	20 15	57 30
Bay of Gabrantuici, with a safe Harbour	21 00	57 00
Promontory Ocellum . . .	21 15	56 40
Mouth of the River Abus . .	21 00	56 30
Æstuary Metaris	20 30	55 40
Mouth of the River Garrienum .	21 00	55 20
Prominence (Extensio) . .	21 15	55 05
Mouth of the River Idumania . .	20 10	55 00
Æstuary Jamissa . . .	20 30	54 30

	Longitude.	Latitude.
After which the Promontory Acantium	22 00	54 00
On the North Side (of the Island) are the Novantæ, under the Peninsula, which bears the same name with them, and among them are the following Towns:—		
Leucophibia	19 00	60 20
Retigonium	20 10	60 40
Under (or south from them), are the Selgovæ, and among them these Towns:—		
Carbantorigum	19 00	59 20
Uxelum	18 30	59 20
Corda	20 00	59 40
Trimontium	19 00	59 00
Eastward of these, and of a more Northern situation than the following People, are the Damnii, and their Towns are:—		
Colania	20 30	59 10
Vanduara	21 40	60 00
Coria	21 30	59 20
Alauna	22 45	59 20
Lindum	23 00	59 30
Victoria	23 30	59 00
The Gadeni of a more Northern Situation (that is, than the Otadeni).		

	Longitude.	Latitude.
The Otadeni more to the South, among whom are these towns:—		
Curia	20 10	59 00
Bremenium	21 00	58 45
After the Damnii eastward, but more northerly, and inclining to the East from the Promontory Epidium, are the Epidii.		
Next to them the Cerones.		
Then the Carnonacæ.		
Next the Careni.		
The last and most easterly are the Cornabyi.		
From the Lælamnonian Bay to the Æstuary of Varar are the Caledonii.		
And North of them the Caledonian wood.		
But more to the East than they are the Cantæ.		
Next to them the Logi, adjoining to the Cornavii.		
And North from the Logi lie the Mertæ.		
South from the Caledonii are the Vacomagi, whose towns are these:—		
Banatia	24 00	59 30
Tamea	25 00	59 30
Alata Castra	27 15	59 20
Tuesis	26 45	59 10
South from them are the Venicontes to the West and their town Orrea	24 00	58 45

	Longitude.	Latitude.
To the East the Texali and the town Devana	26 15	59 45
And South from the Selgovæ and the Otadeni, and reaching from sea to sea, are the Brigantes, whose towns are:—		
Epiacum	18 30	58 30
Vinnovium	17 30	58 00
Caturractonium	20 00	58 00
Calatum	19 00	57 30
Isurium	20 00	57 40
Rigodunum	18 00	57 30
Olicana	19 00	57 30
Eboracum	20 00	57 20
LEGIO SEXTA VICTRIX.		
Camunlodunum	18 15	57 00
Besides these about the well havened bay are the Parisi, and the town Petuaria	20 40	56 40
South from these and the Brigantes, but the most Western, are situated the Ordovices, among whom are the following towns:—		
Mediolanum	16 45	56 40
Brannogenium	16 00	56 15
More to the East than these are the Cornavii, and their towns Deuana	18 30	55 00
LEGIO VICESIMA VICTRIX.		
Viroconium	16 45	55 45

	Longitude.	Latitude.
Next to these are the CORITANI and their towns		
Lindum	18 40	55 45
Rage	18 00	55 30
Then the Catyeuchlani, whose towns are:—		
Salensæ	20 10	55 40
Urolanium	19 20	55 30
Next to these are the Simeni; their town is		
Venta	20 30	55 20
And more easterly, beside the Estuary Jamensa, are the Trinoantes, whose town is Camudolanum .	21 00	55 00
Again, South from the countries before mentioned, but in the most Western Part are the Dimetæ, among whom are these towns:—		
Luentium	15 45	55 10
Maridunum	15 30	55 40
More easterly than these are the Silyres, whose town is Bullæum .	16 20	55 00
Next them are the Dobuni, and the town Corinium	18 00	54 10
Then the Atrebatii, and the town Nalcua	19 00	54 15
Next to these, and in the most eastern part, are the Cantii, and among them these towns:—		
Londinium	20 00	54 00
Daruenum	21 00	53 40
Rutupiæ	21 45	54 00

	Longitude.	Latitude.
Again, the Regni lie South from the Atrebatii and the Cantii, and the town Neomagus	19 45	53 25
Also the Belgæ lie South from the Dobuni and the towns Ischalis	16 40	53 30
Aquæ calidæ	17 20	53 40
Venta	18 40	53 30
South-west from these are the Durotriges, and their town Dunium .	18 50	52 05
Next to them, in the most western part, are the Dumnonii, among whom are these towns:—		
Voliba	14 45	52 20
Uxela	15 00	52 45
Tamare	15 00	52 15
Isca	17 30	52 45
LEGIO SECVNDA AVG. . . .	17 30	52 35
The islands adjacent to Albion, near the Promontory Orcas are these.		
The island Ocetis	32 40	60 45
The island Dumna	30 00	61 00
Beyond which are the Orcades, about thirty in number, the middle one of which has degrees .	30 00	61 40
And again beyond these is Thule, the most western part of which has degrees	29 00	63 00
The most eastern	31 40	63 00
The most northern	30 20	63 15
The most southern	30 20	62 40
The middle	30 20	63 00

	Longitude.	Latitude.
Beside the Trinoantes are these Islands:		
The island Toliapis	23 00	54 15
The island Counos	24 00	54 30
South from the Great Haven is the island Vectis, the middle of which has degrees	19 20	52 20

NOTITIA UTRAQUE DIGNITATUM CUM ORIENTIS TUM OCCIDENTIS ULTRA ARCADII HONORII QUE TEMPORA.

SECTIO XLIX.

Sub Dispositione, viri spectabilis VICARII BRITANNIARUM.

CONSULARES.

Maximæ Cæsariensis.
Valentiæ.

PRÆSIDES.

Britanniæ Primæ.
Britanniæ Secundæ.
Flaviæ Cæsariensis

SECTIO. LII.

Sub Dispositione Viri spectabilis COMITIS Litoris SAXONICI per BRITANNIAM.

Prepositus Numeri Fortensium. Othonæ.
——— Militum Tungricanorum. Dubris.
——— Numeri Turnacensium. Lemannis.
——— Equitum Dalmatarum Branodunensis. Branodunum.
——— Equitum Stablesianorum Garrionensis. Garrianono.
Tribunus Cohortis Primæ Vetasiorum. Regulbio.
Præpositus LEG. II. AVG. Rutupis.
——— Numeri Abulcorum. Anderidæ.
——— Numeri Exploratorum. Portu Adurni.

SECTIO. LXIII.

Sub Dispositione Viri Spectabilis DUCIS BRITANNIARUM.
Præfectus LEGIONIS SEXTÆ.
——— Equitum Dalmatarum. Præsidio.
——— Equitum Crispianorum. Dano.
——— Equitum Cataphractariorum. Morbio.
——— Numeri Bracariorum Tigrisiensium. Arbeia.
——— Numeri Nerviorum Dictiensium. Dicti.
——— Numeri Vigilium. Concangio.
——— Numeri Exploratorum. Lavatris.
——— Numeri Directorum. Verteris.
——— Numeri Defensorum. Braboniaco.
——— Numeri Solensium. Maglove.
——— Numeri Pacensium. Magis.
——— Numeri Longovicariorum. Longovico.
——— Numeri Derventionensis. Derventione.

ITEM PER LINEAM VALLI.

Tribunus Cohortis quartæ Lergorum. Segeduno.
——— Cohortis Cornaviorum. Ponte Ælii.
Præfectus Alæ Primæ Astorum. Conderco.
Tribunus Cohortis Primæ Frixagorum. Vindobala.
Præfectus Alæ Sabinianæ. Hunno.
——— Alæ secundæ Astorum. Cilurno.
Tribunus Cohortis primæ Batavorum. Procolitia.
——— Cohortis primæ Tungrorum. Borcovico.
——— Cohortis quartæ Gallorum. Vindolana.
——— Cohortis primæ Astorum. Aesica.
——— Cohortis secundæ Dalmatarum. Magnis.
——— Cohortis primæ Æliæ Dacorum. Amboglanna.
Prefectus Alæ Petrianæ. Petrianis.
——— Numeri Maurorum Aurelianorum. Aballaba.
Tribunus Cohortis secundæ Lergorum. Congavata·
——— Cohortis primæ Hispanorum. Axeloduno.
——— Cohortis secundæ Thracum. Gabrosenti.
——— Cohortis Aliæ Classicæ. Tunnocelo.
——— Cohortis primæ Morinorum. Glannibanta.
——— Cohortis tertiæ Nerviorum. Alione.
Cuneus Armaturarum. Bremetenraco.
Prefectus Alæ primæ Herculeæ. Olenaco.
Tribunus Cohortis sextæ Nerviorum. Virosido.

The Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester.

Iter I.

Rhutupis prima in Britannia Insula Civitas versus Galliam, apud Cantios sita a Gessoriago Bononiæ Portu, unde commodissimus insupradictam Insulam Transitus obtingit cccl Stadia, velut alii volunt xlvi. mille passuum remota.

AB EADEM CIVITATE DUCTA EST "VIA GUETHELINGA" DICTA, USQUE IN SEGONTIUM PER M. P. CCCXXIIII PLUS MINUS, SIC: —

	M. P.
CANTIOPOLI QUÆ ET DUROVERNO . . .	X
DUROSEVO . .	XII
DUROPROVIS .	XXIV
DEINDE M. P. .	XXVII
Transis Thamesin intrasque Provinciam Flaviam, et civitatem Londinium Augustam,	
SULO MAGO . .	VIIII
VEROLAMIO MUNICIPIO . . .	XII
Unde fuit Amphibalus et Albanus, martyres.	
FORO DIANÆ .	XII
MAGIO VINIO .	XII
LACTORODO .	XII
ISANTA VARIA .	XII
TRIPONTIO . .	XII
BENONES . . .	VIIII
Hic bisecatur via, alterutrumque ejus brachium Lindum usque, alterum versus Viriconium protenditur, sic: —	
MANDUESSEDO	XII
ETOCETO . .	XIII
PENNOCRUCIO .	XII
UXACONIA . .	XII
VIRIOCONIO . .	XI
BANCHORIO .	XXVI
DEVA COLONIA .	X
Fines Flaviæ et Secundæ:—	
VARIS	XXX
CONOVIO . . .	XX
SEGONTIO . .	XXIIII

Iter II.

A SEGONTIO VIROCONIUM USQUE, M.P. LXXIII. SIC:—

HERIRI MONTE .	XXV	RUTUNIO . . .	XII
MEDIOLANO . .	XXV	VIRIOCONIO . .	XI

Iter III.

A LONDINIO LINDUM COLONIAM USQUE, SIC:—

	M. P.		M.P.
DUROSITO . .	XII	COMBRETONIO .	XV
CÆSARO MAGO .	XVI	SITO MAGO . .	XXII
CANONIO . . .	XV	VENTA CENOM	XXIII
CAMOLODUNO		CAMBORICO	
COLONIA . . .	VIIII	COLONIA . .	XX
Ibi erat templum Claudii, arx triumphalis, et imago Victoria deæ.		DURALIPONTE .	XX
		DURNO MAGO .	XX
AD STURIUM		ISINNIS . . .	XX
AMNEM . . .	VI	LINDO . . .	XX
Et finibus Trinobantum cenimannos avenis,			

Iter IV.

A LINDO AD VALLUM USQUE, SIC:—

ARGOLICO . .	XIIII	CATTARACTONI .	XXIIII
DANO	XX	AD TISAM . . .	X
Ibi intras maximam Cæsariensem.		VINOVIO . . .	XXII
		EPIACO . . .	VIIII
LEGOTIO . . .	XVI	AD MURUM . .	VIIII
Eboraco Municipio, olim		Trans murum intras Valentiam.	
COLONIA SEXTA	XXI	ALAUNA AMNE	XXV
ISURIO . . .	XVI	TUEDA FLUMINE	XXX
		AD VALLUM . . .	

Iter V.

A LIMITE PRÆTURIAM USQUE, SIC:—

	M. P.		M.P.
CURIA		CATTARACTONI	XXII
AD FINES		EBURACO . .	XL
BREMENIO		DERVENTIONE .	VII
CORSTOPLIO . .	XX	DELGOVICIA .	XIII
VINDOMORA . .	VIIII	PRÆTURIO . .	XXV
VINDOVIO . .	XVIIII		

Iter VI.

AB EBORACO DEVAM USQUE, SIC:—

	M. P.		M.P.
CALCARIA M.P. .	VIIII	IMÆ ET FLA-	
CAMBODUNO .	XXII	VIÆ	XVIII
MANCUNIO .	XVIII	CONDATE . .	XVIII
FINIBUS MAX-		DEVA	XVIII

Iter VII.

A PORTU SISTUNTIORUM EBORACUM USQUE, SIC:—

	M. P.		M.P.
RERIGONIO . .	XXIII	ALICANA . . .	X
AD ALPES PENI-		ISURIUM . . .	XVIII
NOS	VIII	EBORACO . . .	XVI

Iter VIII.

AB EBORACO LUGUVALLIUM USQUE SIC:—

	M. P.		M. P.
CATTARACTONI .	XL	BROCAVONACIS .	XVIII
LATARIS . . .	XVI	(Brovonacis)	
VATARIS . . .	XVI	LUGUBALIA . .	XVIII

ITER IX.

A LUGUBALLIO PTOROTONIM USQUE, SIC:—

	M. P.		M. P.
TRIMONTIO M.P. . . .		AD TAVUM . .	XVIIII
GADANICA . .		AD ÆSICAM . .	XXIII
CORIO		AD TISAM . .	VIII
AD VALLUM . .		DEVANA . . .	XXIII
Incipit Vespasiana.		AD ITUNAM . .	XXIIII
ALAUNA . . .	XII	AD MONTEM	
LINDO	VIIII	GRAMPIUM . .	
VICTORIA . . .	VIIII	AD SELINAM . .	
AD HIERNAM .	VIIII	TUESSIS . . .	XVIIII
ORREA . . .	XIIII	PTOROTONE . .	

ITER X.

AB ULTIMA PTOROTONE PER MEDIAM INSULÆ ISCA DAMNONORUM USQUE, SIC:—

	M. P.		M. P.
VARIS M.P. . .	VIII	CONDATE . .	XXIII
AD TUESSIM . .	XVIII	MEDIOLANO . .	XVIII
TAMEA . . .	XXVIIII	ETOCETO . . .	
,, ,,	XXI	SALINIS M.P. .	
IN MEDIO . .	VIIII	GLEBON COLO-	
ORREA . . .	VIIII	NIA	
VICTORIA. . .	XVIII	CORINO . . .	XIIII
AD VALLUM . .	XXXII	AQUAS SOLIS .	
LUGUBALLIA .	LXXX	AD AQUAS . .	XVIII
BROCAVONACIS .	XXII	AD UXELLAM	
AD ALAUNAM .		AMNEM . . .	
COCCIO . . .		ISCA	
MANCUNIO . .	XVIII		

ITER XI.

A BAQUIS, PER VIAM JULIAM MENAPIAM USQUE, SIC:—

	M. P.		M. P.
AD ABONAM . .	VI	TIBIA AMNE .	VIII
AD SABRINAM .	VI	BOVIO	XX
Unde trajectu intras in Brittanniam secundam et stationem		NIDO	XV
		LEUCARO . . .	XV
		AD VIGESSIMUM	XX
TRAJECTUM . .	III	AD MENAPIAM .	XVIIII
VENTA SILURUM	VIII	AB HAC URBE	
ISCA COLONIA .	VIIII	PER M.P. . .	XXX
Unde fuit Aaron martyr.		Navigas in Hyberniam.	

ITER XII.

AB AQUIS LONDINIUM USQUE, SIC:—

	M. P.		M. P.
VERLUCIONE .	XV	CALLEBA AT- .	
CUNETIONE . .	XX	TREBATUM . .	XV
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	M. P.		M. P.
BULTRO . . .	VIII	BRANAGENIO .	XXIII
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MAGNA . . .	XXIII		

ITER XIV.

AB ISCA PER GLEBON LINDUM USQUE, SIC:—

	M. P.		M. P.
BALLIO . . .	VIII	VENNONIS . .	XII
BLESTO . . .	XII	RATISCORION .	XII
SARICONIO . .	XI	VENROMENTO .	XII
GLEBON COLO-		MARGIDUNO . .	XII
NIA	XV	AD PONTEM . .	XII
AD ANTONAM .	XV	CROCOCOLANA	
ALAUNA . . .	XV	LINDUM . . .	XII

ITER XV.

A LONDINIO, PER CLAUSENTUM, IN LONDINIUM, SIC:—

	M. P.		M. P.
CALEBA . . .	XLIIII	LEMANIANO	
VINDOMI . . .	XV	PORTU . . .	X
VENTA BELGA-		DUBRIS . . .	X
BUM	XXI	RHUTUPIS COLO-	
AD LAPIDEM .	VI	NIA	X
CLAUSENTO . .	IIII	REGULBIO . .	X
PORTU MAGNO .	X	CANTIOPOLI .	X
REGNO . . .	X	DURELEVO .	XVIII
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[1] It is necessary to observe that this Index is of such papers only as bear on the subject of the three first periods of our history. The classification will sometimes be found to vary materially from that proposed by the writers. This remark applies particularly to the early volumes, though in some of the later ones the same inaccuracies may occasionally be discovered.

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XIV. 1. Account of an Urn found at Colney, in Norfolk; by the Rev. W. Gibson.

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XVII.	228.	Account of Lids of Stone Coffins, discovered in Cambridge Castle; by the Rev. T. Kerrich.
XVII.	267.	Further observations on the Metre of the Anglo-Saxon Poetry; by the Rev. J. Conybeare.
XVII.	332.	Skeleton and Urn found at Aulcester.
XVII.	333.	Silver Brooch found at Ballymoney.
XVIII.	199.	Account of some Saxon Antiquities, (a Silver Cup, a Torques and Coins of Canute), found near Lancaster; by Taylor Combe.
XVIII.	340.	Observations on some Celtic (Anglo-Saxon) Remains discovered near Cambridge; by Edward Clarke, D.D.[1]

[1] These remains consist of copper vessels, a sword, and the umbo of a shield, and are clearly of the Anglo-Saxon period. The learned Doctor might have seen several similar objects in Douglas's *Nenia*.

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XVIII. 436. Account of Urns, found at Castor near Norwich, (with a plate.)[2]

XIX. 109. Account of some Anglo-Saxon Pennies found at Dorking, Surrey; by Taylor Combe.

XIX. 379. The Runic Inscription on the Font at Bridekirk, considered, and a New Interpretation proposed; by William Hamper.

XXI. 25. Observations on a Gold Ring with a Runic Inscription; by William Hamper.

XXI. 119. Explanation of a Runic Inscription upon a Jasper Ring; by F. Douce.

XXIII. 395. Remarks on the Coins of the Kings of Mercia; by Edward Hawkins.

XXIII. 403. Note on a Penny of Offa, King of Mercia.

XXIV. 329. Account of Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase of the Holy Scriptures; by Sir Henry Ellis.

XXIV. 341. Observations on Cædmon; by Sir Francis Palgrave.

XXIV. 359. Note on the Matrix of an Anglo-Saxon Seal, found between Winchester and Stockbridge.

XXV. 235. The Anglo-Saxon Ceremonial of the Dedication and Consecration of Churches, etc.; by John Gage.

XXV. An account of the Discovery at Hexham in Northumberland, of a Brass Vessel containing Anglo-Saxon Stycas; by John Adamson.

XXVI. 255. Three Unedited Saxon Charters, from the Cartulary of Cirencester Abbey; communicated by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

XXVI. 346. Farther account of Anglo-Saxon Stycas discovered at Hexham; by John Adamson.

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[2] These resemble the specimens given in our plate xiv. figs. 26, 27.

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XXVI. 479. Account of Sepulchral Stones found at Hartlepool; by John Gage.

XXVII. 301. Account of Saxon Pennies, with a Fork, Spoon, etc., found at Sevington in Wiltshire; by Edward Hawkins.

XXVIII. 327. On Anglo-Saxon Runes; by J. M. Kemble.

XXIX. 5. An account of Ancient Remains in the District adjacent to the Confluence of the Wye and the Severn, and the Probable Line of the Akeman-street; by George Ormerod.

XXIX. 70. On an Ancient Ouche of Gold; by Charles Roach Smith.

XXIX. 76. Further notes on the Runic Cross at Lancaster; by John M. Kemble.

XXX. 31. Additional observations on the Runic Obelisk at Ruthwell; the Poem of the Dream of the Holy Rood; and a Runic Copper Dish found at Chertsey; by John M. Kemble.

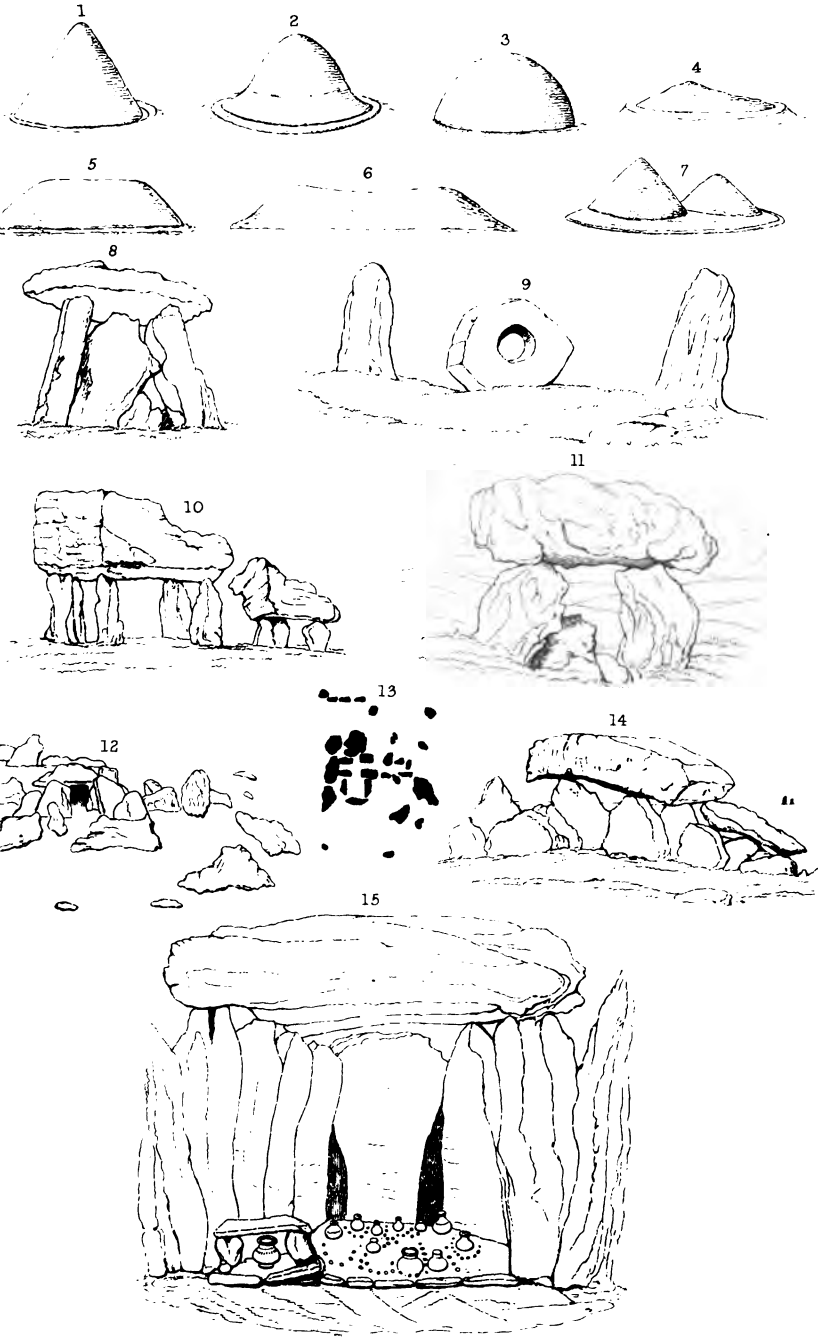
XXX. 47. Account of the Opening of Tumuli on Breach Downs in Kent, in a letter from Lord Albert Conyngham to John Yonge Akerman, followed by the remarks of the latter.

XXX. 132. Letter from Charles Roach Smith, Esq., communicating an account of Antiquities in the neighbourhood of Sandwich.

XXX. 256. The King of Birds, or the Lay of the Phœnix, an Anglo-Saxon Song of the tenth or eleventh century; translated by George Stephens.

XXX. 550. Account of Excavations in Anglo-Saxon Tumuli at Wingham; by Lord Albert Conyngham.

XXXI. 398. On some Anglo-Saxon Remains, discovered at Stowting, in Kent; by Charles Roach Smith.



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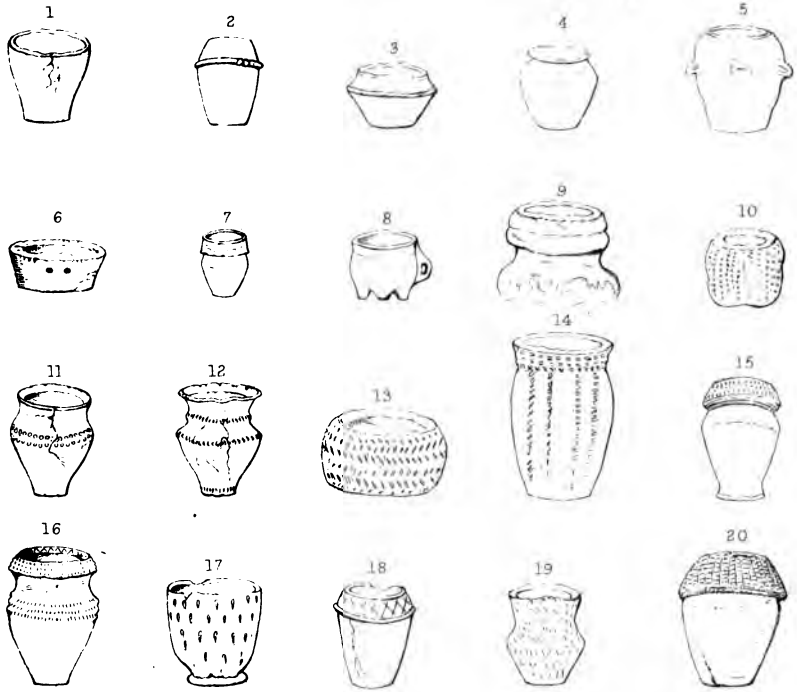

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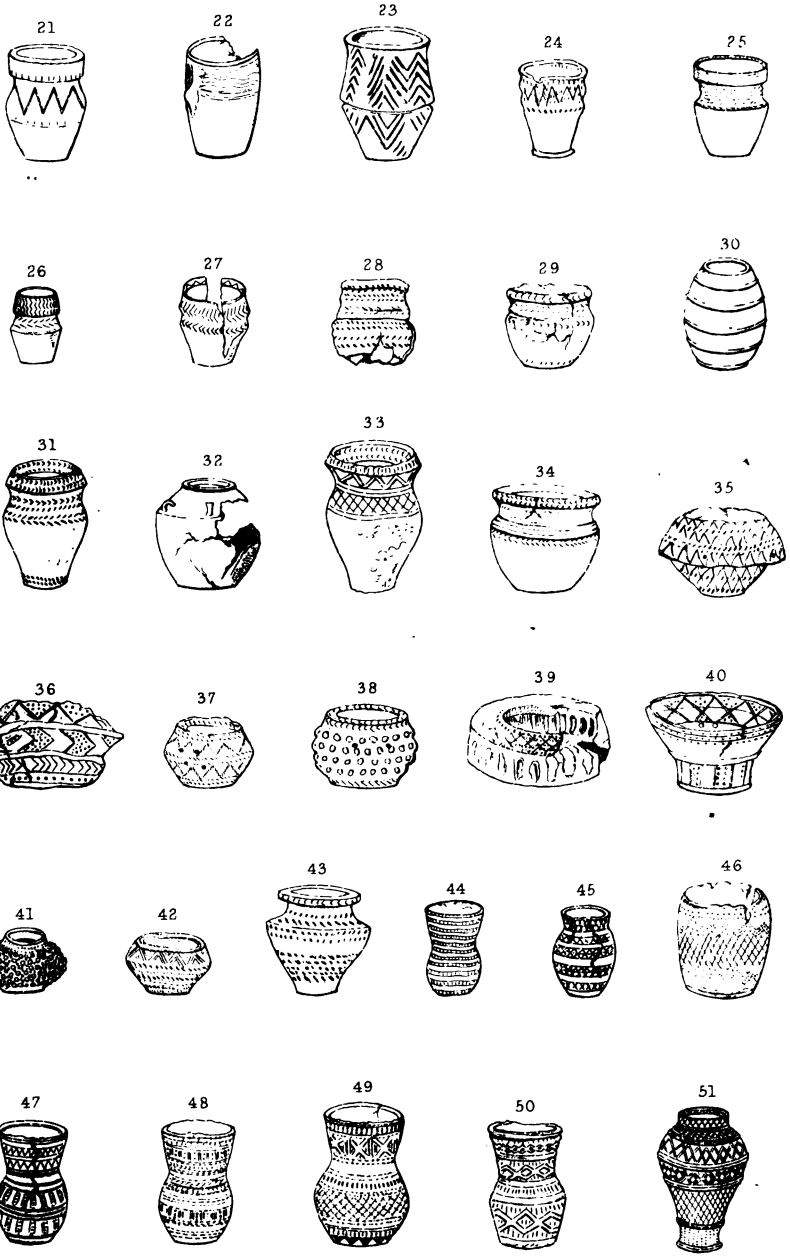

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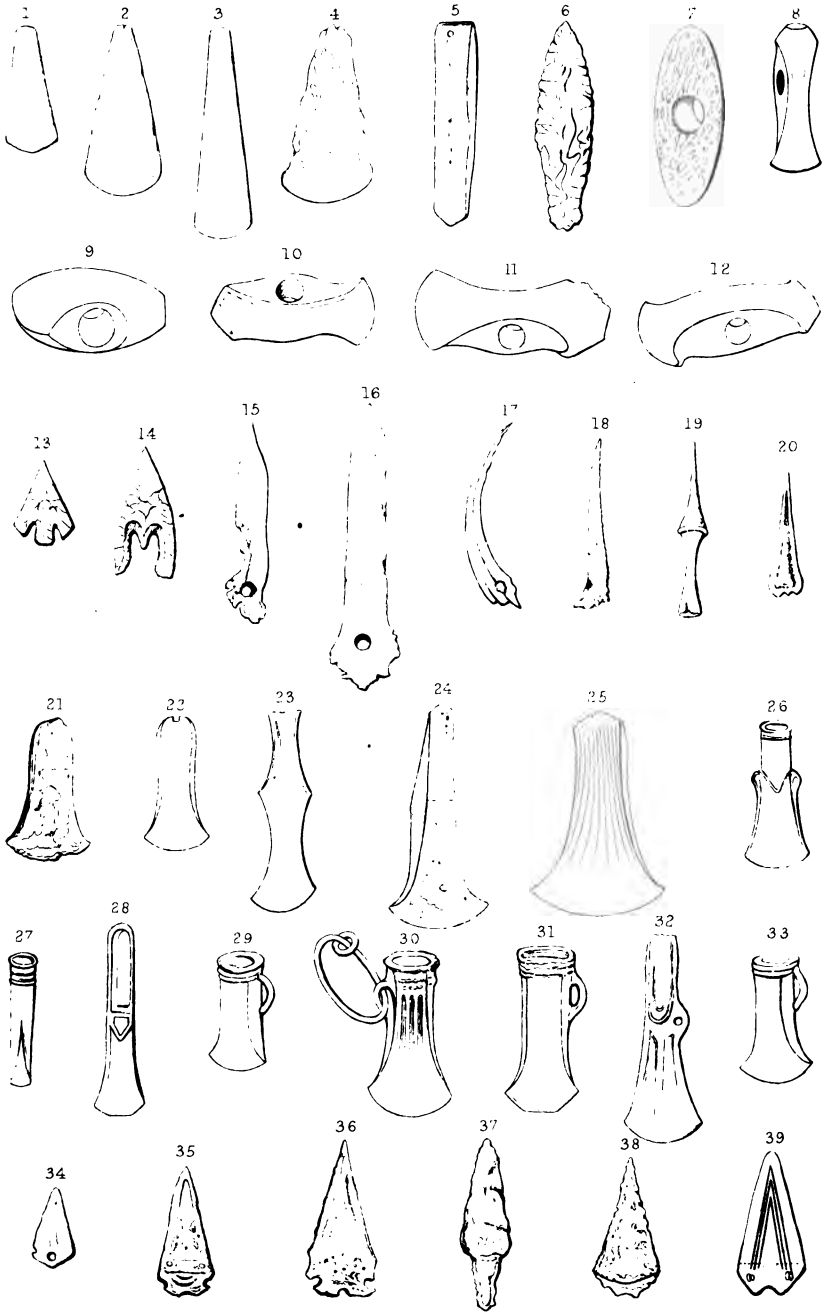

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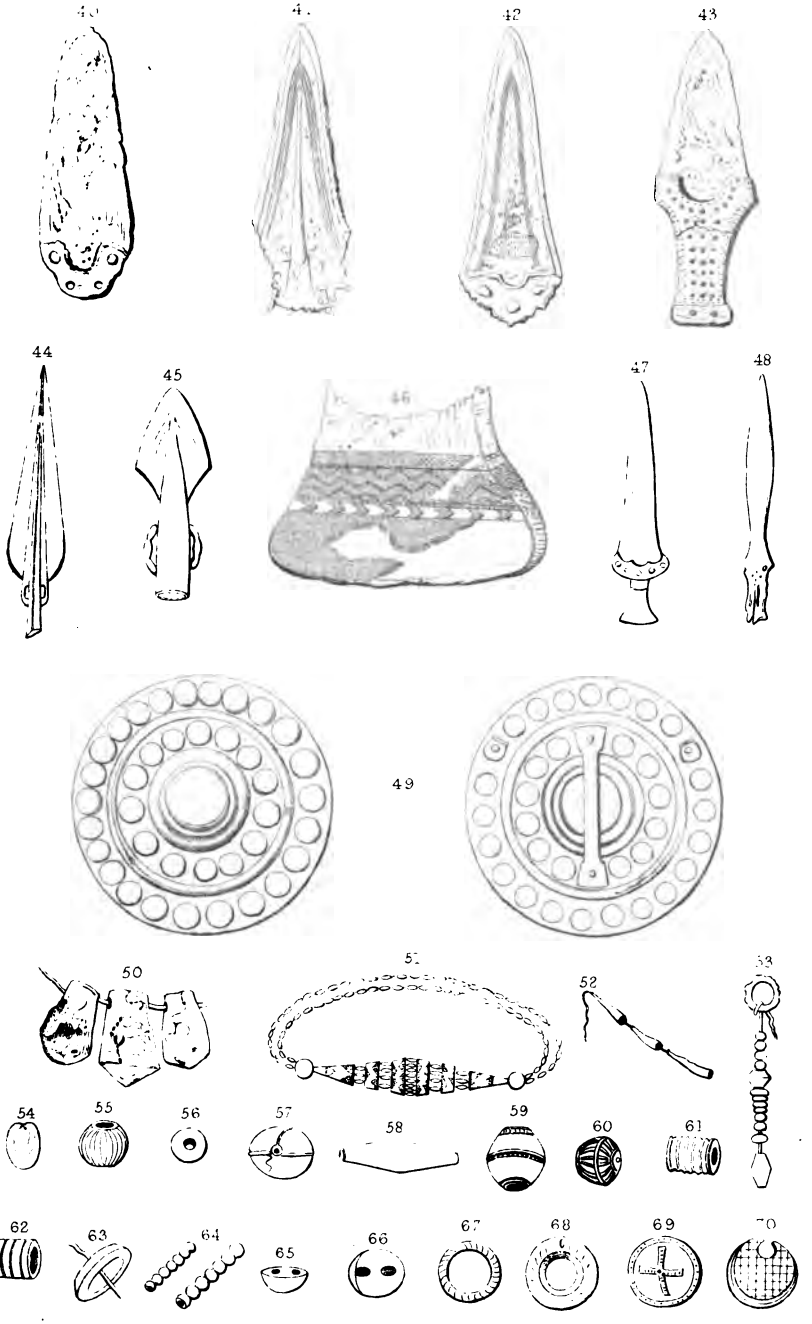

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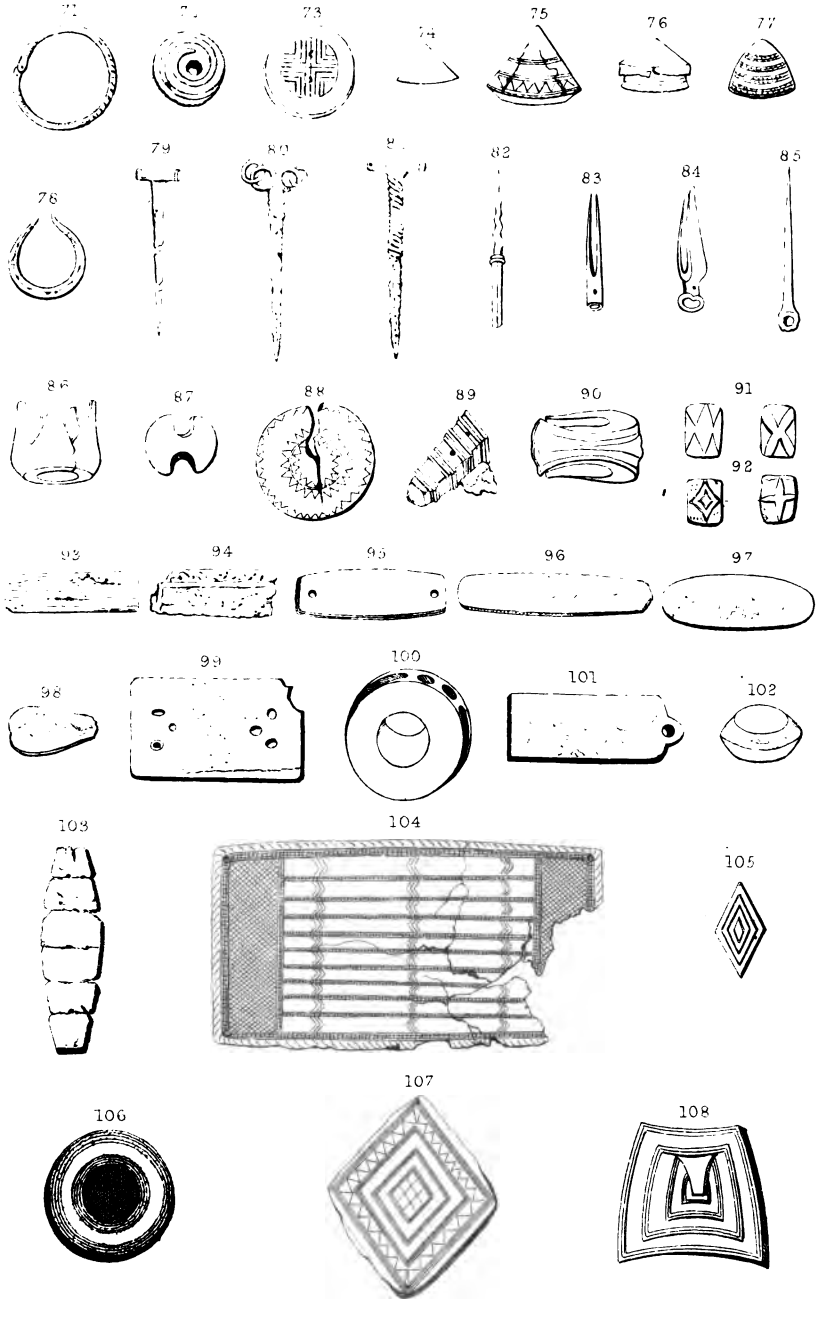

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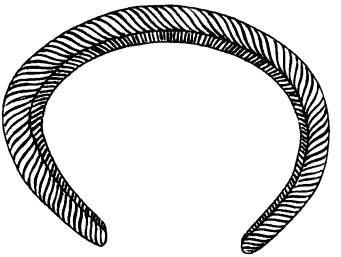

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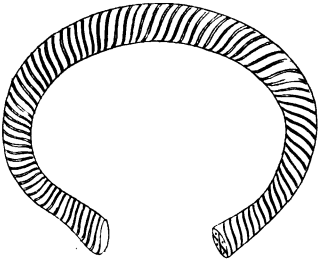

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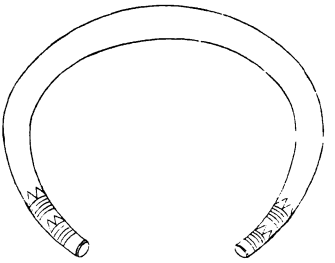

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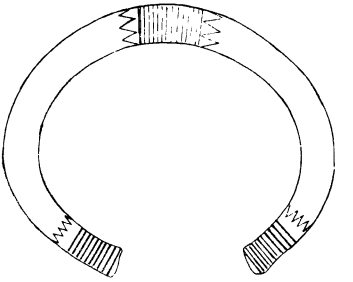

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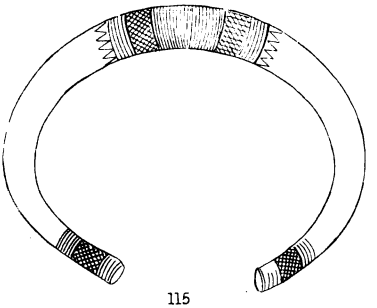

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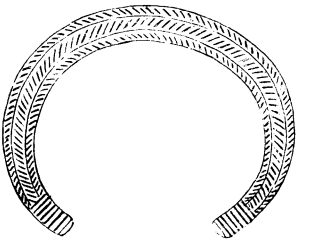

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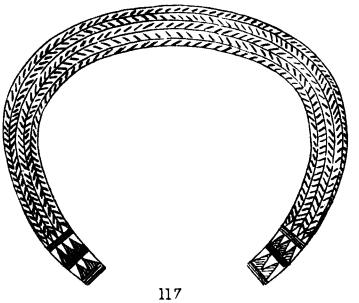

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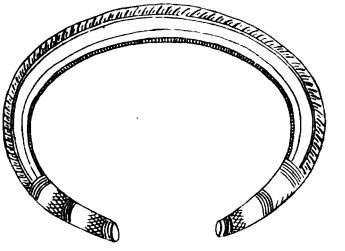

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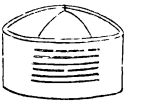

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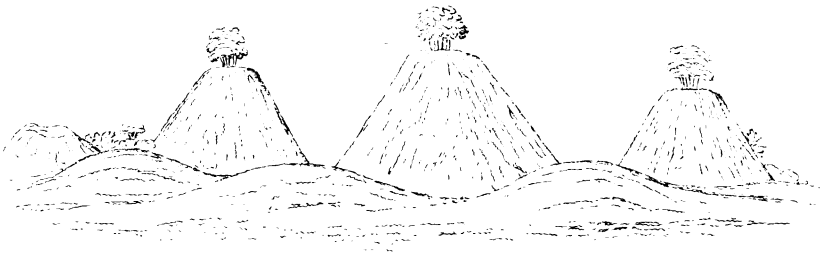

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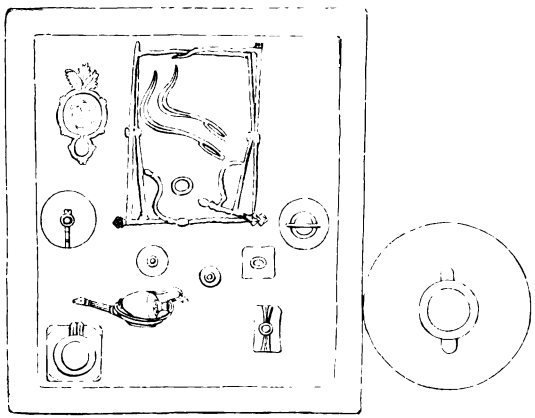

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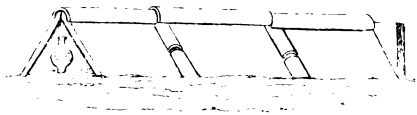

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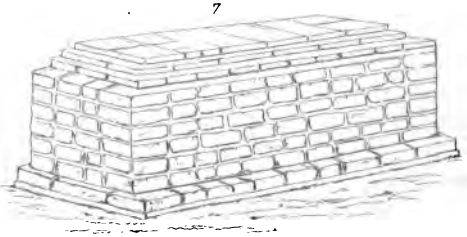

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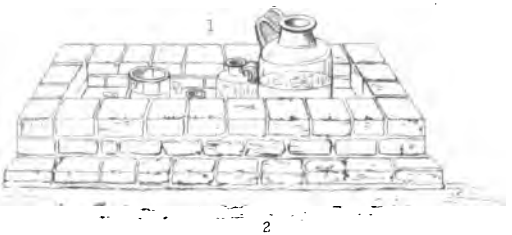

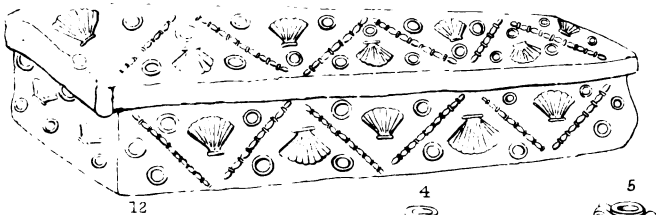

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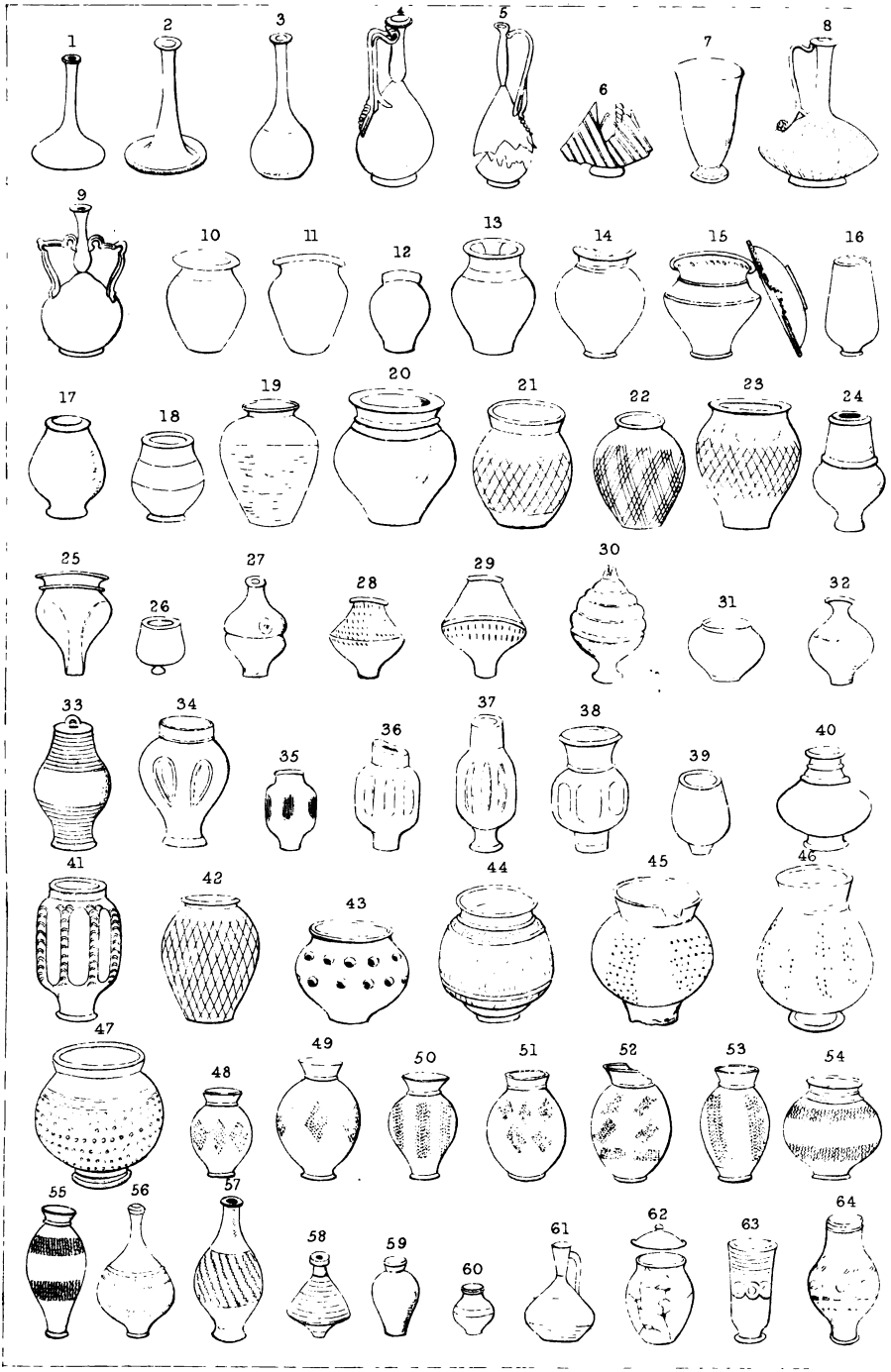

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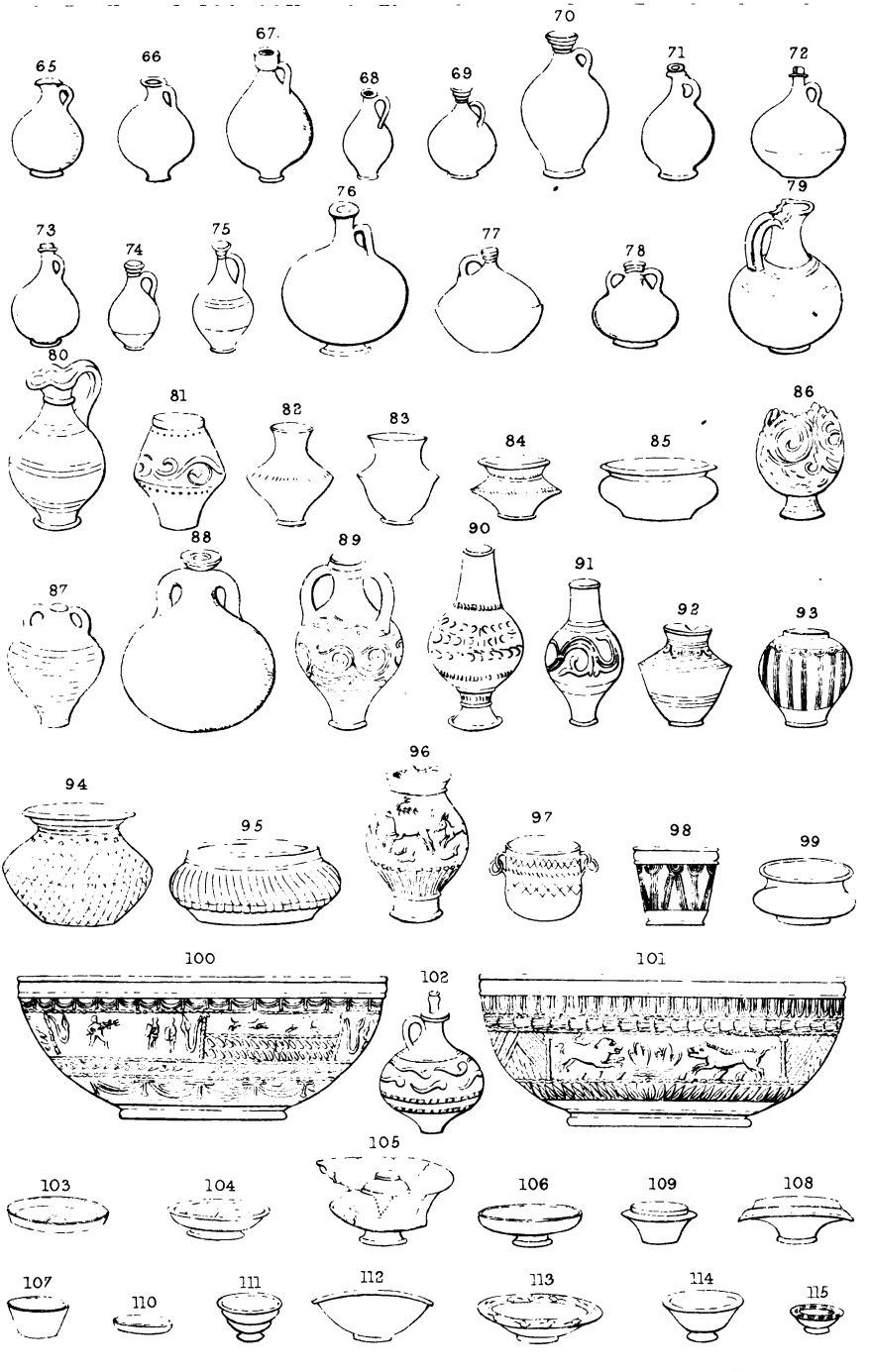

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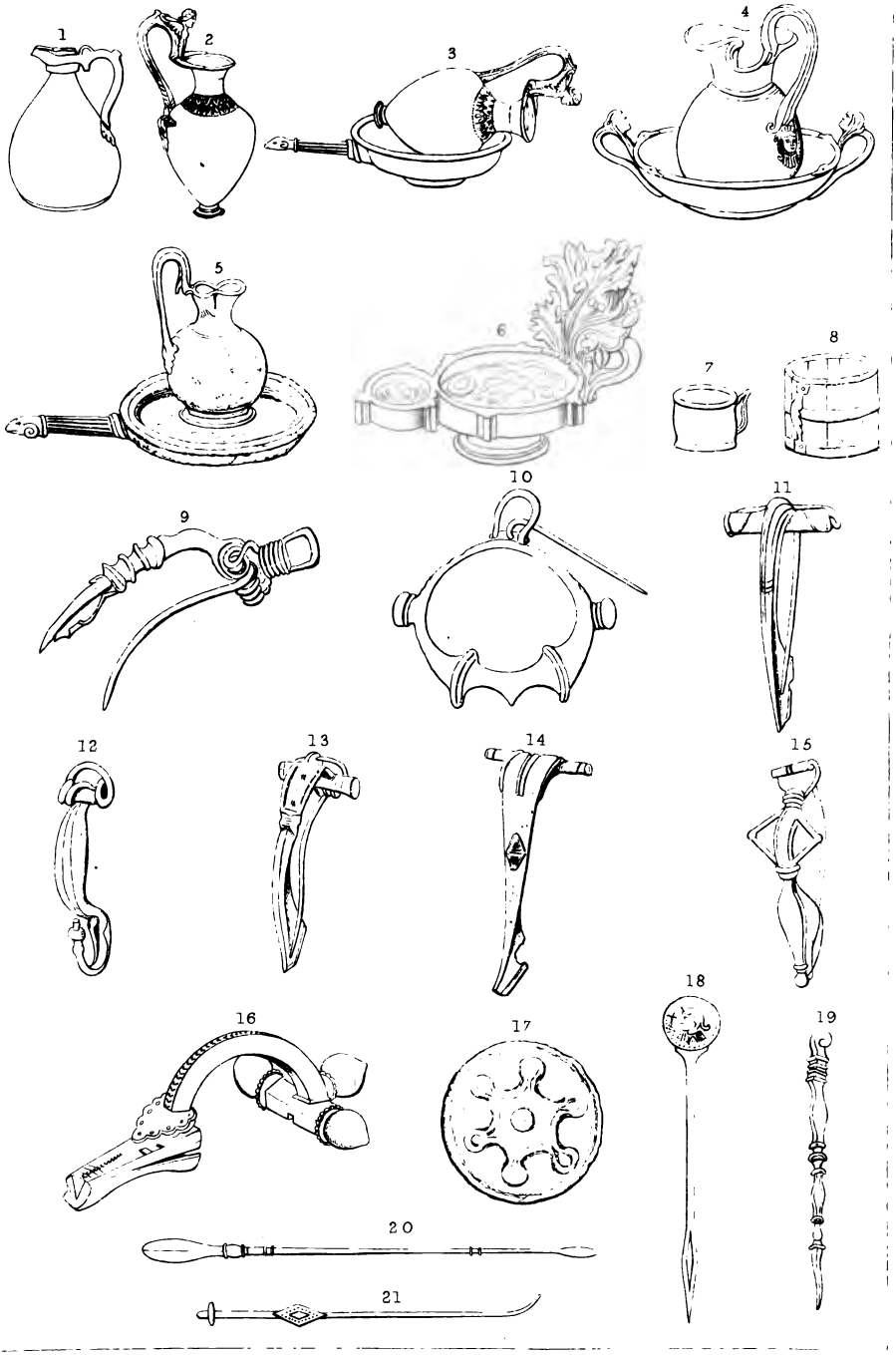

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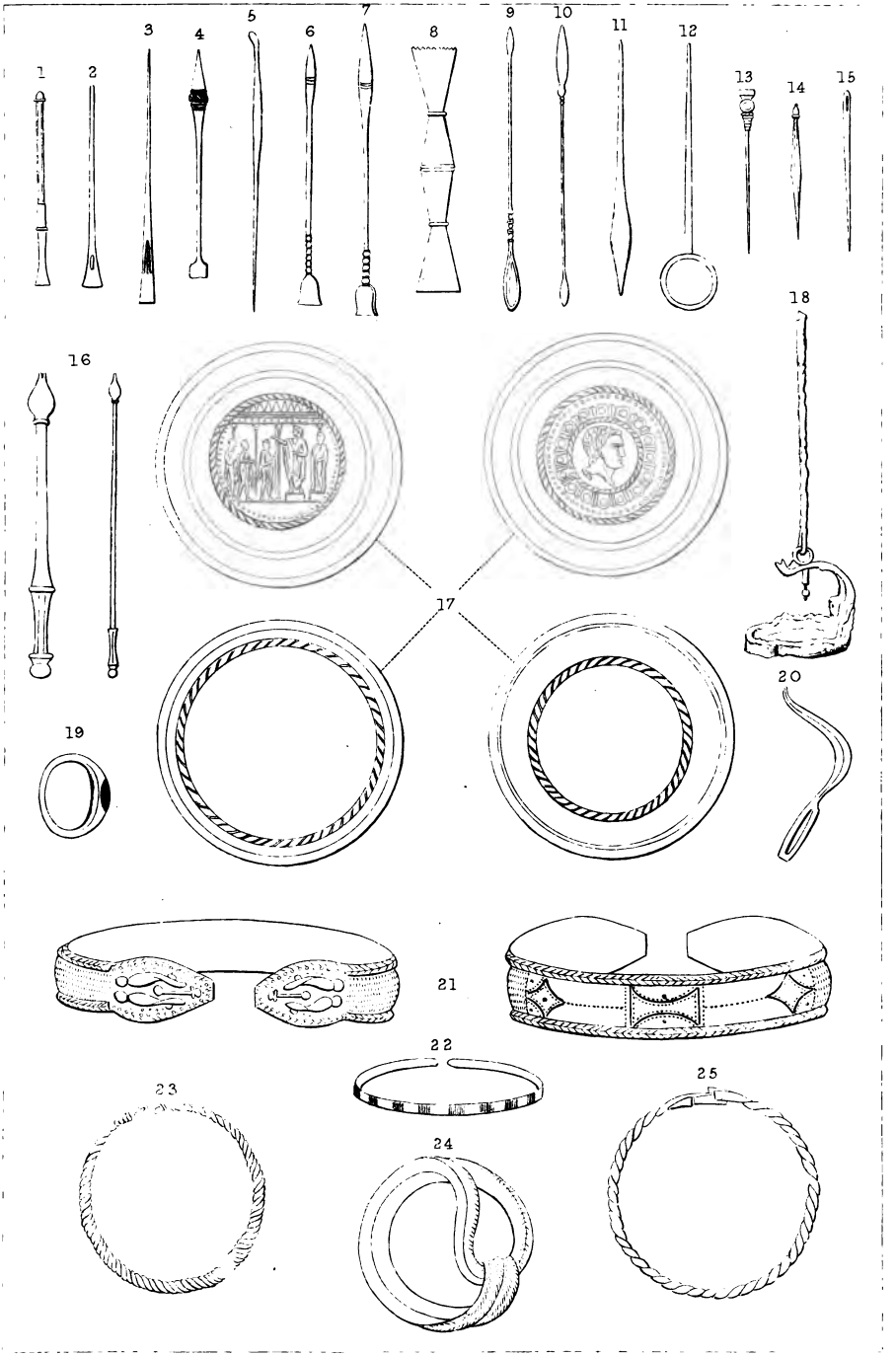

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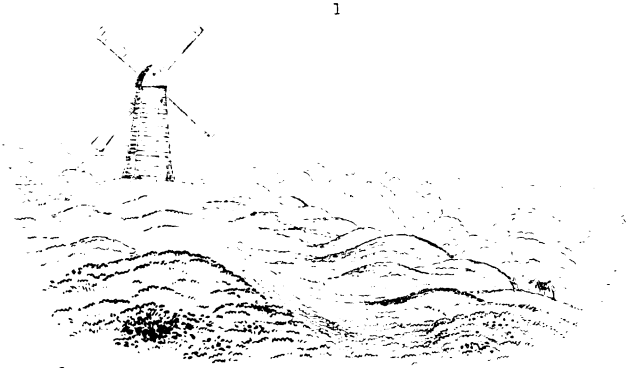

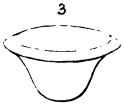

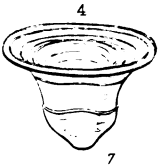

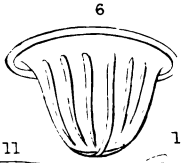

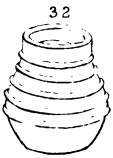

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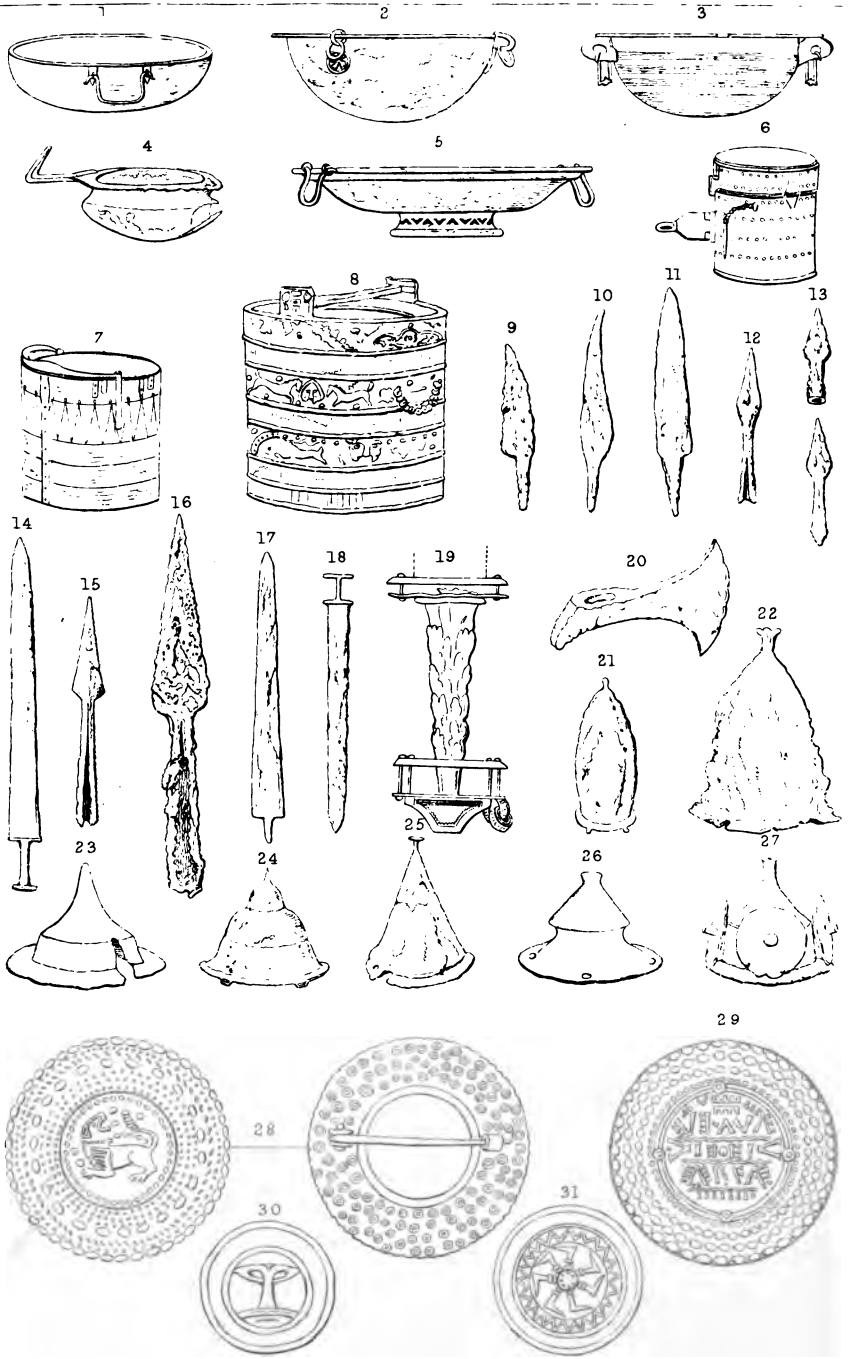

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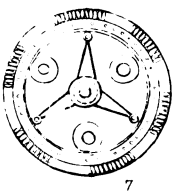
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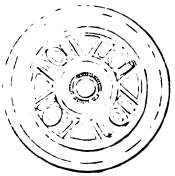
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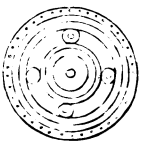
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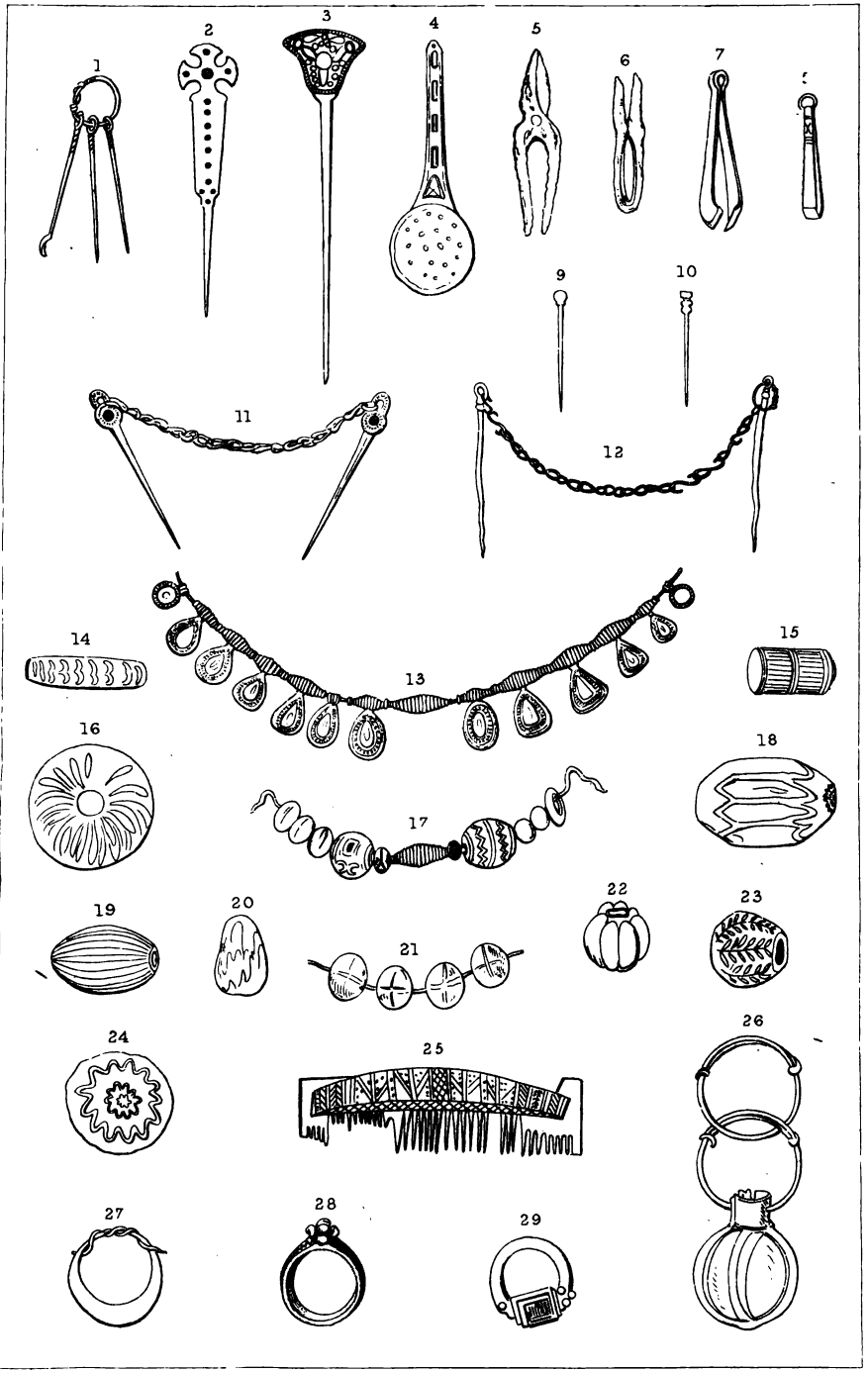

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